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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. SCULL, of Somerset, has been refused his seat in the Senate by a tie vote, Messrs. BILLINGFELT and LOWRY joining the opposition on the issue. Mr. FINDLEY, his contestant, will probably be sworn in this afternoon previous to the election of the Treasurer.

OUR LATEST DISPATCHES from Harrisburg indicate that MACKEY will be elected to-day beyond any doubt, notwithstanding the fact that Irwin and Shoemaker, Republicans, and Barr, Pearsol and Cooper, Democrats, are in the field. With so many rivals MACKEY's victory will be all the more complete.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Councils met in joint session yesterday afternoon and filled the municipal offices within their gift. So far as our personal knowledge goes, the selections in most cases were wise and judicious. The GAZETTE was again honored with the office of City Printer in the English language, receiving an unanimous vote, a compliment which we fully appreciate, recognizing in it a hearty acknowledgement of our services as official paper in the past, and an endorsement of the political course we have so consistently pursued. With the emoluments so materially reduced, the office is of no pecuniary importance whatever, but as the circulation of the GAZETTE has been increasing, especially during the last year, by the hundred each month, owing no doubt to its faithfulness to the principles of the Republican party, and it's fearlessness in advocating every measure that would accrue to the benefit of the citizens of Pittsburgh and the nation at large, its exclusive official position will no doubt increase it much more during the present municipal year and thus enable us to stand the pressure of working at the less than remunerative rates enforced by the new ordinance. We will endeavor to the best of our ability to fully and fairly perform our part of the contract and trust that we may continue in the future to enjoy the favor and confidence of our friends.

While grateful for the election we cannot refrain from stating that we do not regard the reduction to a price below living rates as a fair or equitable proceeding on the part of the City Councils. There was hardly the shadow of a profit left by the first ordinance of retrenchment fixing the rate of printing, and we cannot expect to get through all the publishing required without sustaining positive loss, that is so far as the advertising department is concerned.

We have always endeavored, to the best of our ability, to not only advocate the true principles held by the Republican party, but likewise to stand by, guard, protect and defend the best interests of the City, State, and National Governments. Democrats and Republicans invariably have known where to find us. We have never diverged from the honorable and correct path to ride to death any detestable political hobby, which, with certain classes of persons, win for corrupt hypocrites a reputation for integrity while their hearts are filled with dishonesty and their demagoguery is painfully apparent to any intelligent citizen who stops to weigh their motives and examine into their actions. We are earnestly in favor of rigid economy and retrenchment in all departments of government, and of the greatest possible reform where abuses exist and reform is needed. Economy, however, does not mean niggardliness any more than retrenchment and reform mean the crippling of the machinery of the Government by the adoption of a mistaken policy which damages the revenue by bringing about a cheap, though inefficient administration of city affairs. Reform should be temperately inaugurated, and, while all specific charges of fraud or corruption should be promptly and fully investigated, and, when sustained, swift justice meted to the offender, but the general clap-trap cries, gotten up as gas bubbles whereon ambitious demagogues and intriguing political tricksters, devoid of either honesty or honor, may, for the nonce, soar in the atmosphere of ephemeral notoriety, should be frowned down by all right thinking citizens who are capable of thinking for themselves and forming their own judgments.

Let us have fair action on retrenchment and reform with an honest leader, and one who is not paving his way by buncombe acts and words to an office of plunder, and we will lend the movement our heartiest support. We have enough good men in Council, Democrats as well as Republicans, to prosecute the work and let it go on faithfully and fearlessly.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

If a recent letter from Germany does really relate to the Dr. Schoeppe in prison in Pennsylvania, then there has been a most singular instance of mistaken sympathy by the Germans who have moved heaven and earth to induce Gov. Geary to pardon the convicted man. Dr. Schoeppe, a physician of Carlisle, had a patient, a wealthy spinster, Miss Steinecke. A year ago she suddenly died. The Doctor produced a will in which he was made her heir. The will was pronounced a forgery by the lady's relatives, and the doctor was arrested, tried, and convicted on the charge of having poisoned her. For a new trial, or a commutation, extraordinary efforts have been made. As one effort, a gentleman wrote to Professor Gneist, of Berlin, an eminent jurist, hoping to get a favorable opinion from him. He replies that the medical testimony on which the Doctor was convicted was erroneous, in this agreeing with our medical experts. Professor Gneist then says that the general impression in Berlin is unfavorable to Dr. Schoeppe, and he expresses the opinion that he is a dangerous criminal, who was, six or seven years ago, sentenced to the Penitentiary there for grand larceny and forgery. He says that the description of that Schoeppe agrees with the description of this one. He says: "The States Attorney, who prosecuted the case of our former Paul Schoeppe makes special mention of the fact that the forgery of documents charged in your country agrees with the method which our Paul Schoeppe was habitually employing. Our records here contain a series of such documents with well executed imitations of the documents of others. You will not blame public opinion that presumes the identity of the two persons with tolerable certainty." As may be imagined, this letter of Professor Gneist has created a profound sensation among the Germans.

—Advices from San Domingo state that great excitement prevails all over the country on the subject of annexation to the United States. President Baez was about to issue a proclamation calling upon the commanders of the various districts to take the votes of the people on the question of annexation. In the cities the feeling is strong in favor, but the opposite feeling exists in the country. The probability is the majority of the people are in favor of annexation.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

South Side Consolidation—The Twentieth Senatorial District Case—Resolution Admitting Mr. Scull Defeated, Messrs. Lowry and Billingfelt Voting with the Democrats—Passenger Railway Bills—Treasury Investigation—Legislative Record—Nominations for State Treasurer—Conference of Allegheny Members.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1870.

SENATE.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a remonstrance from South Pittsburgh against the act forcing said borough into incorporation with the boroughs south of the Monongahela, and petitioning for an act enabling them to unite with Pittsburgh.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN: Fixing the number and compensation of the officers of the Senate and House, which reduces the present force more than one-third, and provides that all minor offices shall be filled by appointments made by the Speaker, without reference to where the men belong, looking only to saving expenses—amount to be gained by the State calculated at twenty-four thousand dollars.

By Mr. HOWARD: A supplement for the Library Hall Association of Pittsburgh, allowing them to loan at an increased rate of interest.

Also, a supplement to the Philadelphia and Allegheny Auction law of 1859, introducing a fifth class into Allegheny county.

By Mr. GRAHAM: supplement for the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, allowing their crossing at Hand street bridge and a connection at City Hall.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Passenger Railway, regulating elections.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co. to purchase or lease other passenger railways in Allegheny county, and issue bonds amounting to fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. CONNELL: Fixing the salary of the Governor at eight thousand dollars per annum.

By Mr. BECK: Making the offices of Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General elective by the people.

By Mr. KERR: Incorporating the Petroleum Railroad Company from Butler to Franklin.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT CASE.

The resolution admitting Mr. Scull to a seat was discussed at length.

Mr. LOWRY spoke vehemently against it, denying the reports that he had gone over to the Democrats.

He was followed by Messrs. HOWARD and GRAHAM for, and Mr. DAVIS against, and pending the question the Senate adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.—The resolution recognizing Mr. Scull's *prima facie* right to a seat was further discussed by Mr. WHITE, in favor, and by Messrs. FURMAN, BUCKALEW, LOWRY and DAVIS against.

The resolution was defeated—yeas 15, nays 15. All the Democrats voted no, with Messrs. LOWRY and BILLINGFELT, Republicans.

Mr. Findley immediately presented himself to be sworn in.

The Speaker refused to swear him.

Mr. WALLACE appealed, seconded by Mr. LOWRY.

The Speaker explained that the special orders of the evening having been gone through with, nothing else was now in order.

Mr. WALLACE explained his appeal was from the supposed decision that Mr. Findley could not be sworn.

The Speaker replied that was not the decision.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. McCREARY: Authorizing a committee of seven to superintend inaugural arrangements. Adopted.

By Mr. ADAIRE: Referring the treasury portion of the Governor's message to a committee of three, empowered to send for persons and papers and swear State officers.

Mr. BUFFINGTON moved an amendment, authorizing the same committee to investigate if corrupt means have been used in influencing the Treasurer's election. Accepted.

Mr. ELLIOTT also moved an amendment, referring both subjects to the Ways and Means Committee. Lost—yeas 41, nays 56.

Mr. WEBB moved an amendment prohibiting the committee receiving compensation for said services. Accepted.

Mr. BIGHAM stated that these movements were made by individuals disappointed in the decision of the recent caucus.

Mr. HONG moved an amendment covering the investigation of the practice of the State Treasurer for the last three years, believing that the present incumbent would compare favorably with any preceding.

Mr. DAVIS pronounced as scandalous any investigation of the conduct of gentlemen now out of office, because no charges had been made against them.

Mr. Hong's amendment was lost—yeas 39, nays 42.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved an amendment increasing the committee to seven. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

BUSINESS FROM THE SENATE.

The joint resolution from the Senate for five thousand copies of the Governor's message for each House was defeated.

The bill from the Senate repealing the twenty-fourth section of the appropriation act of 1868, and allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, was referred, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Crawford, to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. JOSEPHS: Resolution to furnish every member with Purdon's digest and Ziegler's manual. Adopted after discussion.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN called up the resolution authorizing a joint committee to contract with one daily paper of each political party for the publication of Legislative proceedings, six colums every day, at ten thousand dollars each for the session.

Mr. VANKIRK moved postponement. Agreed to.

Mr. NILES called up the resolution authorizing a joint committee to examine into the expediency of publishing a daily journal embracing the proceedings of the previous day, and to contract with the lowest bidder, with ample security, the contract to be subject to rejection or endorsement by the Legislature.

Mr. KERR moved a proviso, positively discontinuing the publication of a record. Lost, and the question postponed.

Adjourned.

NOMINATIONS FOR TREASURER.

The following are the nominations for Treasurer in both Houses: Robert W. Mackey, W. W. Irwin, L. D. Shoemaker, Republicans; Levi Ziegler, Daniel O. Barr, N. P. Brower, Joseph N. Pearsol, C. W. Cooper, Democrats.

REPORTER DISMISSED.

All the Legislative Record reporters have been paid and discharged by the proprietors.

FLOUR INSPECTORS, &C.

A meeting of the Allegheny delegation will be held on Thursday evening to fix upon the names for Flour Inspectors and Sealer of Weights and Measures for the county.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Homicide by Prince Bonaparte—His Version of the Tragedy—Rochefort's Newspaper Seized—Consolidation of the Anglo-American and French Cable Companies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 11.—The city is greatly excited over a tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince Bonaparte's version of the unfortunate affair is furnished to the journals to-day by M. Paul Cassignac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor: M. Fouvielle and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air and with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Grousset. I said, it is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek. Read the letter, replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. Are you responsible for it? I asked. At this I received a slap on the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fouvielle crouched behind a chair and from the protection that it afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol toward me. I fired at him again and he fled.

The *Journal Official* of this morning contains a decree convoking the Chambers, for the purpose of bringing an action before the High Court of Justice, to decide upon the charge of homicide against Prince Bonaparte, one of the Princes belonging to the Emperor's family. The examination must be held before this Court. The *Journal*, in its account of this transaction, says that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioners of Police of Antenil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie.

The office of the *Marseillaise*, Henry Rochefort's newspaper, has been seized by order of the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 11.—Negotiations for the consolidation of the interests between the Anglo-American and French Cable Companies are progressing favorably. It has already been settled that the two companies will work harmoniously together, capitalize their aggregate receipts and divide the profits on an agreed basis, even though negotiations for still closer arrangements should fail.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 11.—The steamer Rhein has arrived from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 11—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@92¾. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20 bonds: 62s, 86¾; 65s, 86¾; 67s, 85¾; 10-40s, 84¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—Bonds firm at 91¼@92.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Eries, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Bourse lower and excited; Rentes 73f. 90c.

LONDON, January 11.—Refined Petroleum is 8¾d@9d. Linseed Oil £30 5s.

CALCUTTA, January 11.—Linseed 58s 3d@59s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 8,000 bales. Manchester market quiet. California white wheat 9s@9s 2d; red western, No. 2, 7s 1d; winter 8s 7d. Receipts for three days 30,000 quarters, 27,500 being American. Western Flour 21s 6d. Corn; No. 2 mixed 28s 3d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 103s. Lard 68s. Cheese 78s. Bacon 58s. Naval stores quiet. Spirits Petroleum 1s 2d; refined 1s 9d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

UTAH.

Celebration of the Completion of the Utah Central Railroad—Driving of the Last Spike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 11.—A special from Salt Lake says the celebration of the laying of the last rail of the Utah Central Railroad took place yesterday. Communication is now complete between Salt Lake and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Business was suspended, and the day was observed as a holiday everywhere. People from all parts of the Territory came to attend the celebration. Brigham Young and his Apostles, Elders of the church, saints and sinners, Jews and Gentiles, all participated in the rejoicings. At one o'clock a train arrived, bringing the representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Major General Gibbon and the officers of Camp Douglas were present. At two o'clock Brigham Young drove the last spike in the last tie. There was great cheering, and salutes were fired. Heber Woodruff then dedicated the railroad to the Lord. Several speeches were made. Governor Young said the railroad was an enterprise not only for the benefit of individuals, but for the whole nation, of which Utah was a part. Utah now wanted to be admitted into the Union. The people of Utah wished to lay aside all narrow feelings and prejudices, and as fellow citizens of this great republic join in celebrating this happy day. Speeches were also made by Jennings, the Vice President of the road; Joseph A. Young, Superintendent of the road; Colonel Carr, T. B. Morris, of the Union Pacific Railroad; Apostle John Taylor, and others.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from the chief officers of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. Great enthusiasm was evinced. There were some illuminations in the city last night, and a grand ball took place in the theatre.

OHIO.

Inauguration of Governor Hays in His Second Term.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, January 11.—Gov. Hays was inaugurated to-day for the second term. The ceremonies took place in the rotunda of the Capitol and were witnessed by a large crowd. The military and Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives escorted the Governor from his residence. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Isaac Crook, after which the Governor delivered his inaugural address. He spoke of the Constitutional Convention which will probably assemble during his term, and mentioned several amendments that should be made. He recommended that charges be made so that counties and municipal corporations be permitted to aid in the construction of railroads, and that the judges of the courts be appointed instead of elected, as now. He also said that in the appointment of officers for benevolent institutions and the penitentiary, qualification should be considered rather than political services. In closing he said that amid their prosperity, the people should remember the orphans and widows of soldiers and other sufferers entitled to sympathy and relief.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Day, after which the assemblage retired to the Senate chamber, where Lieut. Governor Lee was inaugurated.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Partial Organization.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 10.—A special dispatch says that the Legislature of Georgia met at Atlanta yesterday in compliance with the orders of Provisional Governor Bullock, approved by General Terry.

The Senate organized quickly by the choice of Republican officers.

In the House there seems to have been considerable disorder and confusion, but while pistols were flourished and threats freely made, happily no actual violence was perpetrated and the House adjourned till to-day without completing its organization.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasurership.

DEMOCRATS HOLD NO CAUCUS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1869.

The excitement over the Treasurership has been renewed and the hotels to-night are crowded with politicians. Mackey is in an excellent humor and feels more than ever confident. He can not possibly be defeated, as all the little games set up to accomplish the end have burst like soap bubbles in a wind storm. His friends are solid and compact, notwithstanding several entering wedges have been driven in the shape of other Republican candidates into his camp of supporters. The Democrats would not hold a caucus to-night, owing to a general mix up in their programme of action. John C. Barr, of Pittsburgh, is here, and has upset a slate made previous to his appearance. His brother, Daniel O. Barr, of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, was nominated in the Senate by the Democratic members. He is as strong as either Brower, Pearsol or Cooper, all of whom have been nominated by the same party. Mackey has to contend with these Democrats and Irwin and Shoemaker, but he will go through on first ballot. The Democrats will squabble over a choice and the dissenting ones will accept Mackey rather than concede a point or support a bolting Republican.

Lowry and Billingfelt showed their hands to-day in the contested election case of Scull, of Somerset. It is not probable that the latter will be admitted to a seat.

Col. G. F. Morgan is here pressing his claims for the office of Flour Inspector. It is conceded that he has the inside track, but there is no telling how the result will be. CUDJO.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Gasoline Explosion — National Bricklayers' Union.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 11.—Mrs. B. F. Lanterman and her two children, aged two and nine years, residing at No. 181 Robey street, were so badly injured this morning that they will all die, by the explosion of a can of gasoline, with which the mother was attempting to light a fire in a gasoline stove.

The Bricklayers' National Union met in this city to-day, about a hundred delegates being present. The President read his report. Fifteen unions have been formed during the past year. Three unions have dissolved during the same time. Seven strikes have taken place during the year. The President thinks some rule should be adopted compelling unions to give support to striking unions. The unions are not disposed to look on special taxes with favor. A special tax was levied in 1868 of fifty cents per member to defend the conspiracy cases of two unions, and thus far but nineteen unions have paid the tax. The President suggests that the present system, granting authority to constitutions to be repealed, and the adoption of a plan not so much cumbered with red tape. He declares himself opposed to the whole system of strikes, but so long as the practice is allowed, he declares the action of unions should still protect the employer and employe alike. The present system is wholesale protection to the employer and retail protection to the employe. A new card system is deemed advisable, and the doing away with the travelling card and substituting uniform contribution card, that no member can go from one union to another and work without paying dues. He pronounces the eight hour law a farce, as it is never enforced. He suggests a fund for the relief of strikers. The President says colored bricklayers are beginning to understand the benefits and special privileges gained by unity of action and are taking steps to unite themselves into societies. He recommends that the question of their admission be fairly met and decided on by this Convention.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole and discussed the conspiracy tax question. After a long discussion it was passed that the late conspiracy tax be repealed and delegates allowed to pay their dues, and proper assessment be afterward provided by the Convention on the basis of 1869.

The District Grand Order of Benor Berith, Grand Lodge No. 6, closed its second annual convention yesterday at Milwaukee, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa were fully represented. The sessions were harmonious and of a progressive tendency. Henry Greenebaum, Grand Master, and German Frenenthal, Grand Secretary, were re-elected by a unanimous vote.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 11.—The Convention met at 10 A. M. Several absent members appeared and were sworn in the oath being to support the Constitution of the United States and to discharge their duties faithfully, which was administered to all the members and officers.

A proposition to refer the different departments of the State Constitution to committees and all matters relating thereto, without debate, was adopted.

A large number of resolutions and amendments were then submitted. One amendment declared that slavery and involuntary servitude shall not exist in Tennessee except as punishment for crime, and forbids the Legislature from passing any law recognizing property in man. Another confers the privilege of voting upon all male citizens, without regard to color, who shall have paid a poll tax. Another prohibits the credit of the State from being loaned to any association, municipality or corporation, and limits the power of the Legislature to contract debts.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—A bill passed the Senate to-day on first reading, and was referred to the Internal Improvement Committee, defining the duties of Railroad Receiver, and providing for securing the earnings of railroads to meet the interest on bonds advanced for building said roads. It provides for turning over Rail Roads to the Chancery Courts.

The House bill to reduce the tax on merchants, being the special order, was taken on third reading, and after several ineffectual attempts to amend, was postponed till next Friday.

In the House a bill was offered providing for the opening of negotiations for the purchase of that portion of Alabama north of the Tennessee river.

The bill providing for the reception of Tennessee bank notes for taxes engrossed the greater portion of the day, and was finally amended and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Considerable disposition was shown to avoid taking these notes if possible.

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature—Ohio River Bridge.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—The House Committee on Railroads has taken no decisive action upon the subject of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Mr. Bishop and others interested in the project will be at Frankfort to-morrow.

The House passed a bill providing that where a man abandons his wife for two years, and his place of residence is unknown to the wife, even though such residence may actually be in the State, constructive service may be good.

If the weather should be favorable, the last span of the Ohio river bridge will be swung within the next fifteen days.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Notice of a Funding Bill—Another Currency Bill—Virginia Admission Further Discussed Without Action—Veto Message. HOUSE: Reconstruction Committee Report a Bill for the Admission of Virginia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1870.

SENATE.

FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the National debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill relative to the Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas, was amended and passed.

A joint resolution to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans was passed.

A bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from internal tax was passed.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, as a substitute for all propositions relating to National currency, the following bill:

A bill to provide a National currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes:

SECTION 2. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty second section of the "act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 4, 1864, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the act to amend an act to provide national currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 31, 1865, but a new apportionment will be made soon as practicable based upon the census of 1870.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and retire an amount of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under acts of March 2lst, 1867, and July 25th, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes reported, and he may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national bank, or after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest; payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the 19th and 20th sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of Currency to issue to the association making the same circulating notes of different denominations, not less than five dollars, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the gold value of the bonds deposited, but not exceeding eighty per centum of their par value, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association by which they are issued to pay them on presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 4. That every national banking association formed under the provisions of section third of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in payment of debts the gold notes of every banking association which at the time of such payment shall be redeeming its circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes, as provided in the preceding sections, shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section 22d, which limits the circulation of the national banking associations to $300,000,000, the first clause of section 22d, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require the national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York, and the last clause of section 32d, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts notes of every other national banking association at par; provided that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Sumner, Stewart, Trumbull and Yates as to the necessity of further time for consideration before taking action on the question.

The question being put, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 26.

Nays—Messrs. Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Kenton, Ferry, Hamilton, Harlan, Kellogg, McCreery, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, McDonald, Norton, Robertson, Ross, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey and Williams—26.

Yeas — Messrs. Bearman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Edmonds, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.) Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson and Yates—twenty-five.

The pending amendment, offered by Mr. Drake, to deprive the State of representation and remand it to its present condition, in the event of the Legislature annuling the ratification of the XVth Amendment, then came up, and a lengthy discussion followed. Messrs. Trumbull, Howard and Williams were among those who opposed, and Mr. Morton among those who favored the amendment.

No action taken.

VETO MESSAGE.

A message from the President of the United States was received, vetoing the act looking to the extension of the patent of Rollin S. White. The message was read, laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Senate went into Executive session and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION.

After some proceedings relative to the vote of yesterday on the Virginia case, Mr. BINGHAM withdrew his bill, intending to offer it as a substitute for that of the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thereupon, from that Committee, reported a preamble, recognizing that the people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form and insuring equality of rights in all citizens of the United States under the laws, have renounced all claim of any right of secession, and will support and defend the Constitutions of the United States and their State, accompanied by the following bill:

[The bill reached us at too late an hour.]

NEW YORK CITY.

The Clerical Eloper—Telegraph Strike—Republican Harmony.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 11, 1869.

THE CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Rev. Cook, the erring divine who eloped with a young lady member of his church, has hitherto possessed the entire confidence of his flock, but it is feared that his evil courses are not of recent origin. He is believed to have been the prey of blackmailers for some time past, in consequence of his secret indiscretions, and driven to the wall by their importunities. He resolved at last to secure the person of the poor trusting child and fly forever. He departed on Saturday, leaving letters to his wife and the father of Miss Johnson, confessing his crime. Detectives are on the track in several directions. The girl is undoubtedly ruined. Her brothers are on the track and a bloody tragedy will probably end this painful drama.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is firm, and the operators are firm, and there is no present compromise visible. Meanwhile the funds of the operators out of work are getting low, and various labor organizations in the city have undertaken to tax their own members five cents each for the benefit of their suffering brethren.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

The Republican Union General Committee of this city was last evening fully and permanently organized, with choice of General John Cochrane as Chairman All the delegates were present with few exceptions. The proceedings were harmonious and the conclusions were substantially unanimous.

ST. LOUIS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Col. Thomas, Depot Quartermaster here for the past two years, has been ordered to Fortress Monroe. Capt. Weeks succeeds him.

Mrs. Heidert, a German woman, who has been suffering from small pox about a week, left her room this morning during the absence of attendants and fell or jumped into a well forty-five feet deep. The husband drew her up with a bucket, but just as she reached the top of the well the chain broke and the woman fell back again. Subsequently she was drawn up with ropes, but she was dead.

The ninth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held to-day. Addresses and reports were delivered by the various officers. There was a fine display of fruit.

Judge Knight, of the Circuit Court, to-day dissolved the injunction granted some days since, restraining the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company from operating the Missouri River and Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroads in Kansas.

The anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes of Missouri was celebrated to-day by a fine procession of colored civic societies, which marched through the principal streets, with music, banners, &c. A grand festival is being held at Turners' Hall to-night. In the procession was a wagon containing boys with flags representing the States that have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

Geo. B. Stebbins, of Detroit, delivered an elaborate speech on protection before quite a respectable audience to-night, presenting all the strong points of the arguments of the protectionists.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Pa., January 11.—River falling slowly, with 2½ feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and raining. Thermometer 34 at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 11.—River stationary, with about 5 feet of water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 41 at 5 P. M. C

GREENSBORO, Pa., January 11.—River stationary, with about 4½ feet of water. Raining. Thermometer 40. F

MORGANTOWN, Va., January 11.—River stationary, with 2 feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 50 at 4 P. M. W

Mercantile Library.

The annual meeting of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association was held at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, last evening, Tuesday, January 11th, 1870, for the purpose of hearing the annual reports, and electing officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock, and the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and Chairman of the Lecture Committee were read and accepted. The meeting then went into an election of officers.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts during the year, including a balance of $114.11 from last year, were $4,738,32, and the expenditures, $4,726,42, leaving a balance of $11,90 on hand.

From the Librarian's report it appears that the membership was increased during the year. Seventy-six new members were admitted, and the decrease by removal and resignation was 186. The total membership is now 794. There are 9,553 volumes in the library, which is an increase of 605 over last year.

The chairman of the Lecture Committee reported that during the season twenty lectures and readings had been given, and that 483 season tickets had been sold at $4 per ticket. The proceeds from lectures paid into the treasury amounted to $2,015.86.

The President, after calling attention to the report of the officers of the institution, gives a historical sketch of the association, from which we take the following:

The first record we have of our association is a paper, dated July 13, 1847, signed by twenty-three persons, (eight of whom have since died), stating the advantages of a public library and reading room, and *"pledging themselves, each to the other, to exert themselves for the promotion and final success of their object."*

The first meeting of those interested was held on July 20, 1847, at which a committee of three was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws; also a committee to secure appropriate rooms.

The second meeting was held on July 20, 1847, at which the following persons were elected to serve as officers until the ensuing January:

President—Saml. M. Wickersham.
Vice President—John Finney, Jr.
Secretary—Robert Finney.
Treasurer—Wm. P. Townsend.
Directors—John R. Hersh, David Holmes, Jacob Weaver, Chas. H. Grant, Wm. K. Nimick.
Auditors—John S. Cosgrave, Wm. M. Hersh, N. Holmes, Jr.

On the 5th of August the Committee previously appointed, presented to the Board a constitution with by-laws, which were accepted, and which, with slight modifications, govern our action to-day. Soon after the organization, the Board rented rooms in the second story of a building on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, which were used until the summer of the succeeding year, when the Library was removed to a larger and convenient room on Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets. This room was our home until April, 1861, when we removed to the pleasant place which we now occupy.

During the year 1849, our Association was chartered by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. In the year 1857 and 1858, notwithstanding the efforts of earnest friends, the Association was not able to meet its current expenses, but by the efficiency of its officers and the pecuniary aid extended by those who had faith in its noble mission, it passed safely through the severe struggle, and was placed on a secure foundation. To Messrs. James McAuley, George W. Jackson, Alexander Gordon, Wm. H. Hersh, and others of whose names we can find no record, this Association is indebted for money and service freely given at a time when both were essential to its life.

In this connection, we would also make special mention of Wm. H. Kincaid, Esq., who faithfully performed the laborious duties of Secretary for twelve years, and whose activity as a member of the Lecture Committee helped to make our Lecture system a permanent source of revenue.

Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Library Hall Company, presented a report in detail of the new Library building on Penn street, the progress toward completion and the manner in which it is constructed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of Central Board of Education—The Colored School Again—Monthly Report—The High School—Cost of Night Schools—New Teachers, &c.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday afternoon, January 11th, 1870.

Present — Messrs. Anderson, Brush, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Duncan, Fleming, Getty, Hartman, Mays, Mitchell, Neckerman, Sergeant, Shaw, and Wilson, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PROTEST TABLED.

A protest against the ratification of the appointment of Edward Bailey, Barney Mahoney, Geo. Knox, John Turfley and James Owens, made by colored citizens at a meeting on the 4th inst., said parties being a committee to visit the Colored School and confer with the committee of the Central Board, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of this Board, was read and laid on the table.

A communication from colored citizens of East Liberty asking an appropriation for a night school. Read and referred to the Committee on Colored Schools with power to act.

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was read and ordered to be received and filed.

The monthly report of the Secretary showing that the warrants drawn on the Treasury during the preceding month amounted to $19,503.36. Read and ordered to be received and filed.

RESIGNATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mays, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported that Miss Mary M. Ware and Miss Emily Barr, had tendered their resignations as teachers, which the Committee had accepted and filled the vacancies temporarily by appointing Miss Ella H. Connolly and Mrs. Sarah Baker, and recommended the appointment of the said ladies by the Board.

On motion of Mr. Brush, the report was accepted.

On motion of John Anderson, Miss Ella H. Connolly and Mrs. Sarah Baker were elected teachers for the Colored School.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122¼.

THE provisional Legislature of Georgia met on the 10th and was partially organized.

WE are not surprised to hear that the Dominican negotiations are sharply criticized in Congressional circles.

THE COAL OPERATORS of the Schuylkill Valley have abandoned the "basis" heretofore controlling them. An attempted reduction of wages has resulted in a general strike of the miners in that region.

WE HAVE received the initial number of the *Woman's Journal*, a neat quarto, handsome in typographical appearance and filled with prose and poetical contributions from the leading writers of the day. It is published simultaneously in Boston and Chicago, will make its appearance weekly and is to be devoted to the educational, industrial, legal, political equality of woman, and especially her right of suffrage. Its editors are Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and T. W. Higginson. Subscribers should address "The Woman's Journal," No. 3 Tremont Place, Boston. Price, $3 00 per annum, payable in advance.

THE NORTHWEST AND ITS RAILROAD.

The little revolution in Rupert's Land, just over our national boundary on the Red River of the North, seems to be in *statu quo*, but still holds its own. Gov. McDOUGAL has gone back to Canada, leaving the insurgents in possession, and the Hudson Bay Company takes no steps to maintain its authority, if indeed it has any now. In fact it is out of the question for either of the Canadian Dominion or even Great Britain to dispute with those men, few as they are, for the possession of that interior territory, for the simple reason that it is inaccessible to any hostile approach. The geographical key to that country is in the hands of the United States, for the only practicable route to it is through Minnesota. Its possession will not, we think, be seriously disputed, and the small colony out there will soon find themselves independent. By nature it belongs to the United States; and whether it is covered by the flag of our nation or another, our people will use it as if it was their own, and in due time it will be peaceably annexed.

The valley of the Red River, the greater part of which is now in our national domain, is one of the most fertile in the world, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat. That of the Assiniboin, in British territory, is of similar character. The Sascatchewan, which has its sources in a long stretch of the Rocky Mountains, and a course of a thousand miles to Lake Winnepeg, has also a magnificent and fertile valley, and will probably soon be the home of thousands of Swedes and Norwegians, who seem inclined to make themselves new homes in these northern regions of this continent.

Most of the country lying between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg and the mountains, and between the Missouri and Sascatchewan, is good and adapted to settlement. These boundaries comprehend a very large district, and it is through the midst of this that the northern Pacific Railway will run, crossing the mountains at a low pass described by Governor STEVENS, where the head waters of the Missouri and those of Clark's river, one of the great tributaries of the Columbia, interlock. The principal terminus of that road will be on Puget's Sound in Washington territory, one of the largest and finest ocean inlets in the world, and about seven hundred miles nearer to the principal ports of China and Japan than is San Francisco. This great northern harbor, deep, safe, and thoroughly landlocked, is also nearer New York than any other on the Pacific Coast; and it may be that before the close of the present century the commercial emporium of the Pacific Coast will be there, and not on the Bay of San Francisco.

It is a fact that no close observer can have failed to perceive, that the more all that vast mountain region of this continent, lying between the British and Mexican lines, is explored by intelligent men the more valuable it is found to be; and perhaps more of it is more valuable, and more ready for immediate occupation than that part along the line of the Northern Pacific Rrilroad.

This enterprise has been talked about for a long time; but now we are able to state that it is taken in hand in earnest by heavy capitalists, who are able and determined to put it through in a short time; and we are glad to be able to add, that citizens of Pennsylvania will probably have a controlling interest in it. A better guarantee that it will be well managed could not be given.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Because men are not shedding each other's blood and knocking each other's brains out, we say there is peace; and, as viewed from that standpoint, it is correct to say that an almost universal peace prevails among the nations of the earth at this moment. The exceptions are hardly worth mentioning. Nor are there any signs of approaching war; and the less so because things appear to be adjusting themselves without a resort to that barbarous alternative.

Yet forces more potent than war are at work, and revolutions are going forward which have a deeper reach into human society, and will have more enduring results, than any which mere physical force ever did or could accomplish. Spain and Austria have been revolutionized by a quiet bursting of the fetters which bound them for centuries; not that those nations as such have been made more independent, but the souls, the consciences, of the individuals who compose them have been emancipated, and now, for the first time, the high privilege of free thought, free worship, and of proving all things and holding fast to that which is good, is enjoyed by every man. This state of things has been brought about in Austria, Italy and Spain so quietly that the world at large hardly comprehends the greatness of the revolution.

How those emancipated people may use their newly acquired privileges is yet to be seen. Millions may grossly abuse them, as the French did in their first and bloodiest revolution, and, like the fool spoken of in the Scriptures, may say in their hearts, "there is no God;" yet, whatever they may do, into whatever excesses they may run, it is an ordeal through which they must necessarily pass before they can become enlightened freemen. Whatever excesses may mark the transition from thraldom to freedom, they cannot last long; for they are evils which, being intensely active in their nature, soon cure themselves. Nothing is so self-destructive as atheism. Being itself a negation, a nonentity, there is nothing in it upon which the mind can take hold, nothing to give the tossed spirit rest. As well might a man live in a vacuum, or hope for rest were he floating alone and at random in open space. The human soul gravitates as naturally to something greater than itself, and that something is its God, as the body gravitates to earth.

The human mind in enlightened nations is too far advanced in moral science and in knowledge of every kind, to lay hold of beasts, or reptiles, or graven images as it once did; while at the same time the great mass of mankind are far too practical to be satisfied with the subtle and fine spun abstractions which some trancendentalists would palm upon them as substitutes for a more simple and intelligible form of religious belief. As elements in a great moral revolution, such as is now in progress, these lofty generalities, put forth by men who complacently claim to be great "thinkers," will go for nothing. The bulk of mankind are unable to understand them; and they would not be profited by them if they could. "To the poor"—poor in mental endowments as well as in worldly goods—"the Gospel is preached," and to that ultimately the hearts and heads of the liberated millions will gravitate, and there they will find rest.

It was a bold act, perhaps a rash one, on the part of Pius IX. to call an Ecumenical Council in the midst of such profound movements of the minds of the nations all around him. It reminds one of the story of Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back an unusually high ocean tide with her broom. The tide is still rising, and the world is gazing with profound interest at the struggle; and men may be pardoned if they regard it with something of the same feelings as they would the battle between the Atlantic ocean and that imaginary old lady.

FRUITS OF DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK.

The Tammany Ring is to all appearance about to have the supreme control in the city of New York. This is probably the most shamelessly corrupt band of ruffians and scoundrels in the world; and with an annual revenue of more than twenty millions in their power, they are able to do what they please. They have so debauched and inflamed the rable, who are under the lead of thieves, rum sellers, gamblers and desperados, that even the leaders of the Democracy are unable to exorcise the devil that they have let loose to plunder the citizens. The future of that great city is gloomy in the extreme; and it may require a civic revolution, something like that which purified San Francisco some years ago, to relieve it from misrule. The *Times* remarks:

> There is every reason to believe that the power of the Tammany Ring will roll over and crush all that has been most honest, efficient and enlightened in our municipal government. Under the pretence of restoring municipal rights, all authority not wielded by that organization is to be seized, and the elements that make and control the Common Council and the Street Department will grasp the powers of the Board of Health, the Board of Excise, the Police and the Fire Departments. The roughs, the rabble, the repeaters, the grog-shop keepers—in short, the lowest strata generally demand it, and the leaders, however they may dread the indignation of the future, are powerless to resist. They have promised the spoils as the reward of victory, and these will not and probably cannot be refused. Men who desire to see the city well governed, and will be sad to see many of the best men in office in this city go out, may as well prepare for the worst. Nothing is more clear than that the Democratic victory is essentially a retrogade movement, and an actual triumph of the disorganizing elements in our midst. Those who rejoice most are the worst classes of our people, and they alone are gainers—except as these leaders gain with them.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

WORK FOR JANUARY.—Unless the weather should be much colder during this month than it has been in any part of December, a great deal of out-door work can be done in the West.

Horses would be benefitted by work, more or less every week during the winter, and when there is nothing for them to do, they should be turned out to run a few hours each day.

Fire-wood should be chopped, hauled and ricked in the yard, enough to last twelve months. If any family is unfortunately without dry fuel for present use, let the green wood for the cooking stove be seasoned in the oven, when it is not otherwise in use.

Hogs not intended for slaughter this winter should still be kept in good condition and growing; because if stinted in food while young they will be stunted in size when growing. Corn will go one third further in keeping hogs fat, when boiled or steamed, than if fed dry. Good clover hay, or cornstalks, chopped up, steamed, and mixed with meal, is excellent winter food.

Eggs, at 40 and 50 cents a dozen, will pay well for encouraging hens to lay in winter. This can be done with a comfortable chicken house, well lighted, protected from excessive cold, and kept clean. Refuse cabbage leaves, and mashed potatoes, with an occasional feed of cracklings or offal from the butcher's shop, will multiply the product of the nests.

Pruning.—This pleasant winter weather is most favorable for pruning old trees that have been neglected. A dab of the paint brush, or a thin coating of grafting wax, will protect wounds from rotting.

Catterpillars may be greatly diminished next season by destroying their eggs as they may be found glued in broad bands at the ends of twigs through the orchard.

Manure had better be wheeled or hauled upon the garden, or scattered in the orchard, than allowed to accumulate in a pile out in the weather; much half of its value escape in liquid and evaporation.

NUT BEARING TREES.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* says: A new branch of industry has been started by a nursery firm in Ohio, which in my mind will, within the next ten years, be developed into grand proportions. The firm advertise for sale many thousand young chestnuts, from four to six feet high, and say that they intend to plant this fall one hundred and fifty bushels. If this firm confines its labors to the chestnut, I hope some others, equally intelligent will give their attention to the black walnut, the butternut, the pecan, and indeed the hickory also. I have, of my own planting and transplaning, in my garden, the chestnut twelve feet high and about two inches in diameter; the black walnut twenty feet high, six inches in diameter, and the pecan not so large as the chestnut—all planted about the same time, ten years ago. The chestnuts have not borne, neither have the pecans, but the black walnuts have given two crops of nuts. I find the chestnuts as easy to germinate as corn and easy enough to transplant the spring it is a year old; after that, though it seems to have fibrous roots in plenty, it is difficult to make it live. The pecan is worse, in this regard, than the chestnut: but careful root pruning, the year previous to removal, helps the matter. But black walnut is my favorite. No tree is more easily grown from the nut, more sure to live when transplanted; none grows faster, bears earlier, or has more desirable, handsome and high-priced wood. Black walnut has recently become fashionable in England and Continental Europe. It is looked upon as the equal if not superior to mahogany, and our markets feel the influence of this fashion. All the dry black walnut in Indiana, I understand, has been bought up at prices ranging from 5 to 10c. a foot, B. M., and sent East to the seaboard, and thence the best is taken to Europe. The original growth will in a few years have been cleaned out of the country. I would like to see it become the fashion for farmers and all land owners in the prairie to plant groves of the nut-bearing trees, and particularly of the black walnut, the chestnut and the butternut; valuable in my mind in the order named. Here I ought to say that the black walnut, though so very hardy and indifferent to unkind treatment, is quite tender in one regard. It will not bear to have stock tramping about its feet. A very young tree does not seem to be so much affected, nor a very old one; but a thriving, vigorous one, between ten and twenty-five years old, will be killed in one season.

DOMESTIC RECIPTS.

Currant Jelly Wine.—A table spoonful of currant jelly thoroughly mixed through half a pint of cold water. A sick person may drink as much as wished of this acid water. As with all other drinks for the sick, a little at a time, and often repeated, is the way it should be given.

Soup Without Meat.—Pare and slice four onions and eight potatoes, and put them in a kettle with six quarts of water. While they are boiling, toast a few slices of bread, which when toasted, butter and lay in a soup dish. When the potatoes and onions are well cooked, season well with salt and pepper, pour over the toast, and serve hot.

Apple Snow.—Put twelve good, tart appies in cold water, and set them over the fire; when soft drain the water, strip the skin off the apples, core them, and lay them in a deep dish. Beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth; put half a pound of finely powered white sugar to the apples; beat them to a stiff froth, and add the beaten eggs. Beat the whole to a stiff snow; then turn into a dessert dish.

To Keep Pure Air in a Sick Room.—To avoid the foul gas produced by burning a kerosene lamp in a sick room or nursery, put the lamp in a wooden box (a raisin box will do) outside the window, with the open side of the box facing the room. The box can be fastened in its place in any convenient way. In ordinary weather the lamp will burn full as well outside, and the air in the room will be much purer.

New Method of Bleaching or Disinfecting Feathers.—Clean the feathers first from the greasy matter, and then place them for three hours in a dilute solution of bi chromate of potassa, to which a small quantity of nitric acid has been added. The feathers will become greenish from a deposit of chromic sequi-oxide, which is removed by weak sulphurous acid, when the feathers are left perfectly white. The nascent oxygen developed in the reduction of chromic acid to the oxide is, of course, the bleaching agent, and so powerful is it that the darkest feathers will become perfectly white.

Remedy for In Growing Toe Nails.—The best remedy for in-growing toe nails is to cut a notch, about the shape of a V in the end of the nail, about one quarter the width of the nail from the in growing side. Cut down to the quick as nearly as possible, and one third the length of the nail. The pressure of the boot or shoe will tend to close the opening you have made in the nail, and thus soon afford relief. Allow the in-grown portion of the nail to grow without cutting it till it gets beyond the flesh.

A Good Lip Salve.—Equal parts of sweet lard and suet, melted together, colored with alkanet root, and perfumed with essence of bergamot.

A Nice Dish of Apples.—Take a deep dish, invert a teacup in the middle, and slice around it some juicy, tart, high flavored apples; then add a little water, sugar and nutmeg, cover with a good, rich, light crust, and bake until nicely browned and the apples thoroughly cooked —*Agriculturist*

Transparent Soap.—Shave in thin slices one pound of brown bar soap, and put it in a junk bottle with half a pint of alcohol. Without corking the bottle, place it in a basin containing water, put the basin on the stove and boil ten minutes; then remove the bottle from the water, and turn out the liquid to cool. Before cold, add a few drops of oil of bergamot or lemon for scent.

Fried Bread.—Slices of toasted bread, dipped in milk or wine, and fried in honey, are excellent. Then, instead of calling them "fried bread," they are torejas, an excellent Spanish delicacy, I can assure you. Please understand there is neither butter nor lard. Simply melt the honey in a pan, and when it is very hot put in the bread, which is served hot also, after becoming nicely browned. Lovers of honey can take notice.

Spiced Beef.—Chop fine the tough ends of two very large beefsteaks, and a piece of raw suet about as large as half an egg, season with pepper and salt, and a little dried summer savory; then add two well beaten eggs, with about half a pint of dried bread rolled fine, or as much rolled crackers, and a piece of fresh butter as large as an egg, make into a long roll, with flour enough to keep it together, put into a baking pan, with dripping as large as half an egg, and water enough to keep from burning. Bake as you would a roasting piece of beef; when cold, slice thin for the table. Some eat it with vinegar.—*Agriculturist.*

Baring Potatoes.—Many persons, in preparing potatoes for cooking, pare off a thick slice from the surface. Professor Blot, in his lectures on the potato, says the skinning process is all wrong, as the strength of the vegetable lies near the surface—the starch growing less abundant as the centre is approximated. The starch near the surface contains the nutriment, which is not more than seven or eight per cent., the balance being merely water.

Pretty Plants for In-doors—Take a common tumbler or fruit can, and fill it nearly full of soft water. Then tie a bit of coarse lace or cheese sacking over, and press down into the water, covered with a layer of peas. In a few days they will sprout, the little thread like roots going down through the lace into the water, and the vines can be trained up to wind around the window; or, what is prettier, a frame may be made for the purpose.

Here is another pretty thing, with but a little trouble. Take a saucer and fill it with fresh green moss. Place in the centre a pine cone (large size,) having first wet it thoroughly. Then sprinkle it thoroughly with grass seed. The moisture will close the cone partially, and in a day or two the tiny grass spires will appear in the interstices, and in a week you will have a perfect cone of beautiful verdure. Keep secure from the frost, and give it plenty of water, and you will have "a thing of beauty" all the winter.

GREASING WAGONS.

Few people fully appreciate the importance of thoroughly lubricating the axles, etc., of wagons and carriages, and fewer know what are the best materials and the best methods of applying them. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle trees, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut-washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulders and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

GIRDLED TREES.

It may be a matter of interest to some of our readers to state that girdled fruit trees can be saved; and we see no good reason why the same treatment will not have the same effect upon all trees. The experiment has been tried with satisfactory results. The method is as follows: To graft five or six scions, as large around as a pipe stem, and long enough to reach over the girdled place into the tree. First notch the live bark above and below the girdle, then spring the shoots or scions into these notches and fasten the ends with wax. The principle is, that the scions grow rapidly and spread over the girdled surface. We have been told by a gentleman who gave this method a trial that he saved some very fine fruit trees in this way, after they had been apparently ruined by the gnawing of mice.

BUTTER FOR WINTER USE.

It is indispensable that butter should come hard in the churn. If it does not, no subsequent manipulation can make a good article of it. This is secured in warm weather by ice pounded fine in a bag and thrown in the churn exactly at the proper time. This mixes through the freshly granulated particles of butter, compacting and hardening them. But ter may be worked too much, and enough to spoil it. The smallest amount of handling or working, so as to extract the water and buttermilk, is desirable when only for immediate marketing or use. When butter is to be kept for two weeks, it should be salted at the rate of one pound of salt to twenty-two pounds of butter, which requires working well in the butter.

In regard to putting down butter for winter use, and to have it keep sweet, it is important to apply salt to the butter at the rate of one ounce to every pound of butter, or one pound of salt to sixteen pounds of butter. After the salt has been worked in, the butter should be allowed to stand twenty-four hours, and then be worked over again. By this second working it is not only rendered more solid and compact, but the salt is more thoroughly incorporated, and the butter will keep sweet a longer time.

It is then ready to be put in clean jars —I prefer stone jars—and cover it with a strong brine of pure soft water. This will keep butter a year fresh and sweet, as we have tried it and know from experience. The brine, in the case of a jar, acts as a heading, keeping the air out. This is equivlent to canning fruit.

A USEFUL TABLE.—To aid all farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given: Five yards wide by 968 yards long; or, 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; or, 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; or 40 yards wide by 121 yards long; or, 80 yards wide by 60½ yards long; or, 70 yards wide by 68¾ yards long, each contains one acre. Or, a plot 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; or, 440 feet wide by 99 feet long, or, 110 feet wide by 369 feet long; or, 60 feet wide by 726 feet long; or, 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; or, 240 feet wide by 181½ feet long, each contains one acre.

TAKE the inside bark of sweet elder, boil to a strong infusion; strain it, then add equal parts of beeswax and mutton tallow; say to one-half pint of the liquid a piece of mutton tallow and beeswax about the size of a hen's egg; simmer until the water is out. If a softer ointment is desired, use fresh butter instead of mutton tallow. Here you have a receipe for an ointment which is invaluable as a healing remedy for erysipelas, sores, cuts, chilblains, and sores of all kinds, and especially excellent for burns.—*Rural New Yorker.*

EX GOVERNOR SEYMOUR is hopeful of the future of cheese making in this country. In a recent letter he says: "The use of cheese in this country is increasing as the quality grows better. The plans and efforts to cheapen cost and improve the quality are vigorous and well directed. In this respect it is far ahead of any other farming pursuit."

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The cabbage worm is an English importation, which is spreading very rapidly. Complaints of its ravages are made in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Major Forbes, at the recent fair held at Helena, Montana, exhibited a lot of wheat which averaged eighty-two bushels to the acre.

Those who have strawberry plants that have not been covered for the winter, should not delay this very necessary operation. A very light dressing, even a half inch in depth, will do. Bog or salt-hay, straw and leaves, are the materials generally used, Corn-stalks are sometimes laid between the rows, and pine leaves are used where they are readily obtainable. It is the earth rather than the plants that needs covering; take care that the material is not too thick over the vines.

American cheese, it is asserted, is now sold abroad in large quantities, and sometimes as real "Stilton," or "Cheddar." About eighty years ago a cheese dairy was established in New York, and now $6,000,000 of capital are invested in the manufacture. The official statistics of 1867 show that 200,000,000 pounds of cheese were made in New York.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* has cleared his own hands and those of his friends from warts, by rubbing them with chalk a few evenings before going to bed.

Farmers should not feed string beans, cooked or uncooked, to hogs. They will surely kill them.

J. J. Thomas says that fortunes are lost by farming in three ways—in badly wintering stock, in want of proper attention to rotation of crop, and in raising weeds. He calculates that it is easy for a farmer to lose $20,000 in forty years by raising weeds.

A Letter from Mr. Stanton.

Last January, it seems, Mr. Stanton was obliged to give up his profession and rest, in order to recover his health and strength. But the great war minister—the man who had disposed of millions for years—was too poor to live without work, and was obliged to ask of a friend the loan, for a year or two, of a sum of money. A resident of Cleveland hearing of this, sent Mr. Stanton a check for five thousand dollars, begging him to accept it as a token of his gratitude for the great services Mr. Stanton had rendered the country.

To this Mr. Stanton made the following reply, as honorable to his independence of character as his poverty was to his rectitude:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1869.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret to learn by Mr. H.'s note, received this morning, that your illness mentioned by Mr. —— continues to afflict you. My own severe indisposition has delayed the acknowledgment of your unexampled and disinterested kindness to one who had no claim upon your personal generosity. It surprised me beyond measure, as the first and only practical appreciation, among many thousand verbal and sincere words of affectionate respect that I have received. But, my dear friend, I cannot suffer even your kindness to have the form you desire. Never a rich man, but toiling for livelihood from childhood—the eldest of a family of orphan children, with many heavy burdens of duty upon me, Providence has always enabled me to win support for myself and those dependent upon me, without being a borrower or owing any debt. For the chance of restoring my health, by a few months rest from labor, my application was made to Mr. ——, as it would have been to a brother. Your kindness and respect, developed in this unexampled manner and by accident, affords me more joy than could gold and silver, even for the purpose of my present wants. But one thing more is needed. While your generous friendship will be cherished among the most pleasant events of my life, with the remembrance of your disinterested contribution to the efforts at its preservation from disease, even in the hour of your own suffering, yet I must beg you to take my note at twelve months for the amount, which I have forwarded with this to Mr. —— for delivery.

"If my life be spared and health restored, I hope to find no trouble in making payments out of the gains of my profession. If my time has come, or I am called while the debt is outstanding, my estate will have enough to pay it. And, my dear friend, this will in no degree diminish the obligation imposed by your friendship. That is too precious ever to change or fade from my heart.

"My health improved for some time from the condition it was in at Cleveland, and gave promise of full restoration; but recent exposure in crossing the mountains and professional labor at Wheeling has occasioned some trouble, from which I am now recovering. I hope, my dear friend, that you and those who love you may soon rejoice at the restoration of your health, and among them all no heart will be more sincerely glad than mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

"——, Esq., Cleveland, O."

The State Treasurer and His Enemies.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the present incumbent was elected one year ago to rescue the treasury of the State from a band of plunderers, and to permanently remove from politics a source of annual trouble and injury to the party in power. These same plunderers have made the most desperate attempt ever made to again grasp the State funds for another year's peculation and theft. Mr. Mackey has again been nominated that he may carry out a thorough reform in this department; and one year more of this able and capable officer will forever remove from politicians and plunderers the motives for a struggle to gain possession of the treasury.

It should not be forgotten that the abuse of Mr. Mackey was begun the very week he was sworn into office. It was a sort of deeply laid plot to thwart his reforms, and to secure his defeat. This plot was the most elaborate and comprehensive of anything yet developed in our State politics. Its ramifications extended to every part of the State. Men of ability were assigned to leadership in Philadelphia, in Pittsburg, in Erie, in the oil region, and in the central part of the State. Every effort was made to either elect a tematic abuse and misrepresentation, or one which could be manipulated to defeat him if abuse failed to move them. Abuse and manipulation have both failed, and this faithful public servant is again the candidate of the Republican party in the Legislature for State Treasurer. We rejoice to see that the action of the Senate promises to probe this whole matter to the bottom, and we hope that the inquiry will expose those who have heretofore plundered the State, and who have been so eager to stigmatize those who have driven them off as the perpetrators of the very crimes they have committed, and now struggle to obtain the power that they may repeat them.

The Telegraphic Strike.

It is said that the striking operators have surrendered the right of private judgment, and placed themselves unreserveredly in the hands of their leaders, by means of an oath administered, as follows:

You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, that you will make common cause with the members of this league; that, forsaking your allegiance to corporations and indiyiduals, you will, if necessity requires it, place your time and services at the disposal of the officers of the Telegraphers' League. So help you God.

The members also subscribe to the following pledge:

I, A. B., do hereby acknowledge that having become a voluntary member of the Telegraphers' Protective League, and being made cognizant with its objects and intentions, I have bound myself by a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to the said league, and I do hereby pledge my sacred honor that I will act in whatever manner may be required to the advancement and protection of its members, and will obey all such rules or orders as may be promulgated through the proper officers and sanctioned by the vote of the circuit of which I am a member.

Section 5, article 9, of the constitution, also provides that no member shall be at liberty to leave his regular duties, to operate in any other town or city, under orders from any telegraph company, without having first received permission from the chief operator (the title of the chief of the local organization of the league) of the circuit to which he at the time belongs.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

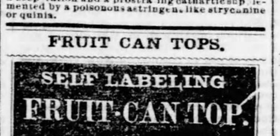
The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that nervous weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and speedily relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor *must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine as often and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power, yet while removing obstructions from the bowels they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the flattering elimination remedied, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action, not so modicially, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were applied, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide whether such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic can be invented by a poisonous astringent, like strychnine or quinia.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the centre, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

wh96

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF
TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS
OF
Franklin Sub-District School,
JANUARY 1, 1870.

DR.

January 1. Balance from old account	$ 393 86
" " Bounty Fund	1,435 59
May 6. Cash from Sec. A. Fuller, Ward Collector	2,000 00
Sept. 25. Cash from J. M. Jolinne, Treas. School Taxes	3,285 28
Total amount received	$6,773 73
CR.	
Paid for Insurance	$ 119 80
" Repairs—Carpenter work	227 70
" " Painting	341 40
" Paper Hanging and Whitewashing	130 00
" Coal	245 00
" New Bell	627 70
" Sundries	1,520 94
Total amount expended	$3 192 54
Balance Cash on hand	3 581 19
	$6,773 73

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Franklin Sub-District School, report the above statement as correct

JOHN M'FARLAND, } Committee.
J. S. HARTMAN, }

jul1:d39

MRS. STOWE'S BOOK.
LADY BYRON VINDICATED.

A history of the Byron Controversy, from the beginning to the present time. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. $1 50

TENNYSON'S HOLY GRAIL.
One volume, 12mo.; cloth $1.00
One volume, 12mo.; paper 75
One volume, 16mo.; paper 10

NAPHEY'S PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN. $1.50

GREELEY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE $2.50

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By S. Baring Gould. $2 00

LANGE ON PROVERBS $5.00

HITHERTO. By the author of Faith Gartney $2.00

FOR SALE BY
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 Liberty Street.
jan8:SMW

EPISCOPAL
CLASSICAL ACADEMY,
(Keystone Bank Building, Liberty street,) Winter Term begins on MONDAY, January 3d. Circulars to be had from the Principal.
dec20:r47 REV. T. L. BELLAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 8 1-3c. Good Dark Calicos.
At 12 1-2c. Dark Delaines, good quality and styles.
At 25c. Double Width Poplins, all colors.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Soft Finished Muslin.
At 42 1-2c. Good Fast Colored Ginghams.
At 11c. Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c. Heavy Linen Toweling, extra wide.
At 25c. All-wool Rob Roy Flannels.
At 28c. Very Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 50c All-wool Cassimeres.
At 90c. All-wool Table Covers.
At 50c. Plaid Breakfast Shawls.
At $1.90 Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts & Drawers.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 good White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 11-4 Heavy White Blankets,

EVERY DEPARTMENT I
WITH NE
W
WILLIAM
Nos. 180
FEDERAL STREET,
THE
GRAND CLEARANCE
HOLIDAY SALE,
AT
HORNE'S,
STILL CONTINUES!!
USEFUL AND
DESIRABLE GOODS!!
Extremely Low Prices!
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Every Style and Quality.
FOR
Ladies, Gents and Children.
Lace Goods.
A GREAT VARIETY IN
Collars, Setts,
Handkerchiefs and Chemizettes,
Linen Embroidered Setts, in Fancy Boxes,
Broche Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,
Roman and Embroidered Sashes,
Sash and Bow Ribbons, handsome styles just received,
Fine French Flowers,
Willow and Ostrich Plumes,
Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins,
Boulevarde Skirts,
French Corsets,
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Fine Silk Fans, Fancy Belts,
Jet and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets,
Traveling Satchels.
Gloves and Hosiery
IN STYLES AND QUALITY
TO SUIT ALL.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
NEW STOCK
Gents' Neck Wear.
Hand'kerchief Bows and Ties,
Pulse Warmers, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET ST.
de24
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
96 SANTA CLAUS 96
OPENS HIS PACK
ON TUESDAY,
AT
McFADDEN'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny.
DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections.
BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, antique and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased last week at the *LOWEST GOLD RATES*, and will be sold correspondingly low.
96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96
WATCHES.
STANDARD
TIME.
WE TAKE THE
TRUE TIME
BY
Transit Observations
Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.
J. R. REED & CO.,
Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.
CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET.
Third door above Diamond alley.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES
AT
SEMPLE'S,
1 Stret, Allegheny City.
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SKIRTS.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN
DARK DELAINES.
New Styles Dark Calicos.
CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
CASSIMERES FOR BOY'S WEAR.
Shirting Muslin,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Irish Linens and
Shirt Fronts,
Blankets and Flannels,
Table Linens.
S DAILY REPLENISHED
W GOODS,
T
SEMPLE'S,
and 182
ALLEGHENY CITY.
FURS; FURS,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
M'CORD & CO'S,
181 Wood St.
Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.
McCORD & CO.
de10:q100-MWF
CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shinnick, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

Jenks &

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

Banker,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

The gold market experienced a considerable reaction from yesterday's price, and the opening quotation of 122¾ was soon lost and, 121¾ was the best sale at the close of business. The cause of the decline is attributed to troubles in the clearings of the Gold Exchange.

Bonds strong. 1867s sold up to 115, reacting, however, at the close to 114¾, the market sympathizing with gold.

Stocks are unsettled under rapid fluctuations and appear weak.

Money easier under a light business.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 117¾, Five Twenties, 1862, 115¼; do 1864, 115⅝; do 1865, 115⅝; do 1865, Conscols, 114⅝; do 1867, 114¾, do 1868, 114⅝; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 5; American Express Company, 36; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; New York Central, 91¾; Reading, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 88½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 105¾; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86¼; Erie 23¼.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £.....	$6.00	$6.10
Paris, per franc.....	25	26¼
Berlin, thaler.....	91	93
Frankfort, florins.....	52	54

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 121¾; United States 6ses, 1881, 117¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116¼; do. 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 115¾; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114⅝; do. do. 1867, 114⅝; do. do. 1868, 114⅝; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 109¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 11, 1870.

Affairs in the gold room were thrown into great confusion this afternoon by the refusal of the Gold Exchange bank, the clearance house of the gold room, to clear the contracts which mature to-day. The reason for the refusal was that a leading firm, Marvin Brothers & Co., who had got $900,000 going into the bank, refused to deposit the same until a certified check was given them for the currency coming to them. A like case occurred yesterday with the firm of Trevor & Colgate. The bank declined to give this certified check. Marvin Bros. and Trevor & Colgate made their demands because of a want of confidence in the bank. They, as dealers, would be obliged to deposit their gold checks at half past twelve o'clock, and could not receive money coming to them before half past one, or until all the statements had been adjusted.

The Gold Exchange went into executive session this afternoon, and resolutions were offered to expel Tasker H. Marvin, of Marvin Bros & Co., for a violation of the rules of the Exchange. The introduction of the resolutions was followed by an angry an excited discussion, after which an amendment to the resolutions was offered to expel Mr. Colgate, of the firm of Colgate & Trevor, which was not acted on. The vote on the expulsion of Mr. Marvin was taken by yeas and nays. The vote was 186, of which 124 were in favor of expulsion, the requisite two-thirds.

After the result was made known, a resolution was passed that clearings through the Gold Exchange Bank be resumed to-morrow, but that all contracts with Marvin Bros. & Co. be thrown out. The excitement in the room was very great.

Money market very active after the troubles in the gold room bank, and for a time call loans were sharp at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. coin. Towards the close of bank hours, however, matters became more settled and money accessible at the legal rates. Discounts quiet at 8 to 10 per cent.

The creditors of Richards, Patrick & Co. will grant an extension and the firm will probably resume business.

Sterling dull at 8⅝@8⅞. Gold heavy; opened at 122¼, fell to 121¾ and closed at 122¼. Carrying rates 1-32@3-64 per day.

Governments steady. Coupons: 81s, 17¾@18; do 62s, 16¾@16¾; do 64s, 15¾@15¾; do 65s, 15¾@15¾; do new, 14¾@14¾; do 67s, 14¾@14¾; do 68s, 14¾@14¾. Ten-Forties, 12¼@12¾. Pacifics, 9¾@10.

State bonds heavy on North Carolinas, and the rest firm; Missouris, 87; old Tennessees, 55; new do, 49¾; old Virginias, 51; new do, 57¾; old North Carolinas, 42½; new do, 24¾; new South Carolinas, 75. The Sub-Treasurer bought $1,779,000 5-20s at 114 42-100@114 87-100.

Stocks closed firm.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 52¾; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Tel., 32¼; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 17; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 37; United States, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 23¼; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 190; Hudson, 98½; Reading, 94½; Michigan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, receipts 2,004 bush; heavy and declining, with sales of 5,300 bush at 83@83c for new mixed western, 93c for straw cleared southern, 97@98c for new southern yellow and $1,05¾@1,06 for old mixed western in store. Receipts oats, 9,840 bush; oats dull and heavy with sales of 18,000 bush at 60@61c for western and 62c for State. Rye dull. Coffee active at $14 00. Rice on quiet terms. Sugar firm, with sales of 500 hhds Cuba at 10½, 10¾c and 2,200 boxes Havana at 11@11¾c. Molasses dull, with sales of 200 hhds Demarara at 42@43c, and 150 barrels New Orleans at 72@79c. Petroleum firm; 16c for crude; 31¾c for refined. Hops quiet and firm, at 18@27c for American. Linseed oil firm, at 91@93c in casks. Pork quiet and steady, with sales of 357 bbls at $28@28,25 for new mess, $28 for old do, $24@24,50 for prime, and $28 for prime mess; also 5,000 bbls new mess, seller March, at $28,40@28,50. Beef steady, with sales of 350 bbls at $5@15 for new plain mess, $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierces beef quiet, with sales of 150 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, $27@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 135 bbls at 32@34c for new. Cut meats heavy; sales of 100 packages at 12c for shoulders, 14@16c for hams. Middles steady; sales of 360 boxes Cumberland cut at 14c, and 150 boxes short ribbed, deliverable in Chicago, at 13½c. Dressed hogs lower, 11¾@12¾c for new western. Lard a shade lower; sales of 350 tierces at 15½@16¼c for steam and 17@17¾c for kettle rendered; also 2,550 tierces steam, seller February and March, at 16¾@17c. Butter a shade firmer for prime; 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese steady, 16@18¼c. Turpentine steady, 46@46¼c. Freights to Liverpool quiet; shipments of 15,000 bush wheat at 4½d per sail and steam.

Latest.—Flour market closed dull, five cents saved, with limited inquiry for export and home use. Wheat dull, heavy and 1c lower; No. 2 spring at $1,16 @1,18, winter [illegible] and amber western at $1,26@1,28. [illegible]nal. Oats dull and heavy at 60[illegible]ern. Corn dull at 85@90 [illegible]d $1,05 for old mixed [illegible]. Pork dull and heavy [illegible]eb, at $28, and buyers at $28,25 for March. P[illegible] request and unchanged. [illegible]d bacon nominal. Lard [illegible]me steam for February; sellers, and buyers at 16¾c. Eggs 40@42c for fresh, and 52@53c for [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Bacon steady and unchanged. Cotton nominal, at 23¼c. Hemp—no sales. Flour very dull; superat $4@4,25; X at $4,40@4,50, XX at $5,25; XXX at $6. Wheat firm; choice fall wanted; No. 2 spring, inspected, at 85c; No. 2 red fall at $1@1,03; No. 3 do at $1,10; choice at $1,20@1,26; No. 1 white at $1,15@1,17; choice to fancy at $1,35@1,45. Corn in better demand, and 1@2c higher, mixed and yellow damp at 72@74c; white at 75@81c. Oats more active and 1@2c higher, at 46@48c in bulk; 51@54c sacked. Barley dull and unchanged; prime Illinois spring at 90c; Minnesota at $1,15@1,18 prime to choice fall $1,40@1,50. Rye 75c for prime. Whiskey firm at 86¾, but is held higher. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Provisions exceedingly dull—small sales pork at $27,75; no sales dry salt meat; retail lots bacon15¼@16¾ for shoulders and clear rib; lard nominal at 15¼@16¾ for prime steam, no choice kettle. Cattle in fair demand at 2¼@6¾ for inferior to choice. Hogs: packers are mostly out of the market, small sales at 8¾@9. Receipts flour 2900 bbls, wheat 6900, bush, corn 3300, oats 3500, hogs 500 head.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Exchange firm and unchanged. Flour dull at $3 75@4 60 for spring extra. Wheat dull, with sales No. 1 at 84@84¼c; No. 2 advanced ¼c, with sales at 78¼@79c, closing almost nominal at 78¼@78¾c; this afternoon market dull at 78¼c for No. 2. Corn quiet and ¼@¾c lower; No. 2 sold at 71½@73c for regular and fresh receipts, 71¼@71¾c for regular; rejected dull and steady at 71c; this afternoon No 2 is dull at 71c. Oats very dull at 40@40¼c for No 2. Rye steady at 70c for No. 2. Barley nominal at 80@85c for No 2. Highwines steady at 93@94c. Sugar 11¼@14c for common to choice Orleans. Mess pork 25c lower at $27,50@27,75 cash, $28,12½@28,50 seller February. Rump pork $22,75. Lard steady at 16c cash, 16½c seller February. Sweet pickled hams firmer at 15¾c; green hams in fair short rib 13¼c. Dressed hogs active and firm, closing at $10,37½@11,25 for light and heavy; live firmer at $8,75@9,25 for light, $9,30@10 for good to smooth.

LOUISVILLE, January 11. — Bagging quiet, 25½c. Cotton quiet, middling 23½c. Tobacco firmer; sales of 41 hhds good lugs to leaf at $7@11,25. Mess pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear rib 16¼c, clear rides 16¾c. Bulk meats: shoulders 11¾c, clear rib 14¾c, clear sides 15¼c. Lard 17½c. Hams, sugar cured, 22½c. Whisky dull, 93c.

DETROIT, January 11.—Wheat steady, No 1 white $1,07@1,08. Corn, small demand, 95c for old. Oats, State nominal, 44c. Barley $1,90 per cental. Dressed hogs steady, $10,50@11,25.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at 83c for No 1 and 75c for No 2. Dressed hogs firmer at $10,50@11,25. Receipts: 2,000 bbls flour, 24,000 bush wheat.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Cattle quiet at $3,75@5,00 for common to fair cows and steers; $5,25@5,75 for fair to medium; $6,50@6,37½ for good to choice shipping steers.

CLEVELAND, January 11.—Pork dull and unchanged. Petroleum; mere enquiry for refined and firmer, at 25½@26c in large lots; crude firmer at $5,50.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton dull, 24¼c; receipts 799 bales, exports 1,221.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 11.—500 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do, owner; 1 car hams, J P Hanna & Co; 80 hides, J H Strawn & Co; 10 bbls spirits, 10 do whisky, J T Bennett & Son; 8 bbls lard oil, J B Sneathen; 25 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 25 bbls do, J Adler & Co; 2 bbls do, 22 tons beef, J H Parker; 23 pkgs beans, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 5 bbls spirits, J McCullough; 1 car hams, E H Myers & Co; 175 bgs corn, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, Pier, Damnals & Co; 50 sks buckwheat flour S Dewolf; 23 bgs feed, Bricker & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 50 bxs do, F Sellers & Co; 20 do do, N J Braden; 50 do owner; 65 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark, 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 21 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 39 hides, 3 bbls tallow, M Deloge; 2 kgs butter, Detweiler & Deemer; 8 kgs do, W H Graff & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 11.—10 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do jackson ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 140 cakes copper, C G Hussey & Co; 4 bbls, 70 bars steel, Anderson & Wood; 18 bxs candles, Hay & J H Sawyer; 6 bbls wire, Lewis, Oliver & P; 10 cases tobacco, E Heazelton; 3 bdls, 1 rack, 2 palls tobacco, J W Taylor; 2 buckets lard, 2 sks beans, 45 bbls do, 17 pkgs sundries, H Rea Jr; 128 sks rye, Rose & Ewing; 11 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 4 rolls leather, M DeLange; 10 bbls flour, Manfull, Ross & Co; 25 bbls hominy, 24 do beans, 7 do dried apples, 3 pkgs sundries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 37 tables, H Berger, 7 pkgs sundries, Head & Metzgar; 2 bales hops, 1 coop chickens, C Wainwright; 225 bags feed, J Dorrington, 171 bgs rye, W J Meek; 1 car berries, Seward & Emerson.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 11.—10 bales wool, S Bradley & Son; 11 bbls flour, G Stewart; 104 bdls hides, Stuckroth & Co; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 34 bbls spokes, H Gutman & Co; 20 bbls do, 4 bbls tallow, S E Barnes; 5 bdls pelts, C Keefer; 4 bgs meal, Mercer & Robinson; 1 car stone ware, J Reno; 291 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 10 bbls flour, H Lenz; 172 bgs oats, 18 do b flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 4 do staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car shingles, A C Taggart; 5 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 11.—59 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 11 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 12 sks corn, R Stewart; 4 bbls onions, 1 do tallow, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 44 sks oats, Adams & Austin; 59 do do, Reed & Stewart; 85 do do, 27 bgs rye, 1 bbl butter, Keil & Ritchart; 1 car grain, Scott & Glasl; 1 bbl butter, Head & Metzgar; 3 sks rags, 7 brooms, 59 sks grain, L J Blanchard; 5 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 76 bgs buckwheat flour, 4 W H Kickpatrick & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 11.—30 bgs wheat, F Schield; 60 bgs corn, Meanor & Harper; 7 dressed hogs, J A Graff; 8 pkgs butter, F G Craighead; 1 do eggs, 2 do lard, Head & Metzgar; 3 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, M W Rankin; 250 pigs lead, Bakewell, Pears & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 15 bbls tallow, J H & Son.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,

(Successors to W. P. Logan & Bro.)

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Offices in Perry Building, corner 8th street and Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, and No. 123 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

W. P. LOGAN,
JNO. T. LOGAN,
THOS. FAWCETT,
J. F. STOCKDALE,
EMMOR FAWCETT.

JANUARY 10th, 1870. j 11:87

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 52 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. ja3

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundry and Roll Turning business, under the name of LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of JAMES H. SWEET. The business will be continued by JOHN L. LEWIS and CHARLES ROSSITER, under the old name of LEWIS & ROSSITER, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. ROSSITER,
JAMES H. SWEET.
JOHN L. LEWIS.

Dec. 22, 1869. ja4 11

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN WORMER & CROWD, as Inspectors of Petroleum, has this day been dissolved. The business will still be continued by the undersigned (the remaining partner) at the same place, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
ja7s37 Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 5 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. The weather continues soft and warm, and the prospect for an immediate resumption of navigation is very flattering. A steady rain set in during the afternoon, and the mercury at 5 P. M. was up to 42, with wind in south east.

There has been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report, and it is not certain whether the packets will be able to get out to day or not.

The Belle, Capt. Richey, may leave, for Parkersburg to-day—it depends altogether on the ice.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, will be the first boat out for St. Louis; as will also Glasgow for Nashville, and the Maggie Hays, Capt. Martin, for New Orleans.

Business continues dull at the landing, freights for all points being scarce, and boats are receiving very slowly as the offerings are very light.

—CLAIMS FOR IMPRESSED STEAMBOATS.—This resolution passed in the Senate at the last session, but failed in the House for want of time:

"Joint resolution relative to steamboats and other vessels owned in the loyal States.

"*Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of America, in Congress assembled*, that the act of February 19, 1867, entitled 'An act to declare the sense of an act entitled an act to regulate the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims,' &c., shall not apply to, nor be construed to debar, the settlement of claims for steamboats or other vessels taken or impressed into the military service of the United States during the late war in States or parts of States declared in insurrection: *Provided*, That the claimants were loyal at the time their claims originate, and remained loyal thereafter, and were residents of loyal States, and such steamboats or other vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority, viz: charter, contract, impressment, or in conformity with rules or regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States."

—The following case is reported by the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*: T. C. Richardson vs. the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company. Plaintiff sues for the value of a lot of mules shipped on the steamboat W. R. Carter, from Louisville to New Orleans. On the 2d of February, 1866, the steamer being about 45 miles above Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, exploded and sunk, causing a large number of lives to be lost and a considerable destruction of property. The loss of the the mules being fully proved, Judge Theard yesterday gave judgment in favor against the company in the sum of $9,000.

—The New Albany *Commercial*, of Saturday, says: From information we deemed reliable, we stated that the Dexter, upon her arrival here from New Orleans, would be turned over to her creditors for sale. We are assured that our informant was mistaken in his statement. Dexter is running under contract, and has over six months yet to run by agreement with her owners, and she is coming to Louisville to load for New Orleans. She has been making money, and the prospects are most encouraging that she will be able to meet all her liabilities. Capt. Sam. Montgomery is her commander.

—The Mobile *Register*, of Thursday, says: A well known steamboat captain was in this city, last night, en-route on the Dauphin street wharf, and before he could turn round, it was blown into the river and lost. The number not having been taken, it is a total loss except to Uncle Sam, and the wind which did the deed can hardly be said to have blown anybody good, or anything but bad.

—The Memphis *Appeal* says: "John Cannon's ambition is to organize a stock company of the Vicksburg, Greenville and Ouachita packets, control and monopolize the business, and become President of the line. Several huge stumbling blocks have been put in his path, and he will have a hard row to hoe.

—The Rapidan, on her trip to Evansville, picked up a snag, which ran up through the forward guard, tearing away her outrigers and guard for about 30 feet, and knocking one bale of cotton overboard. She sent two men in the yawl to pick it up.

—Captain J. R. Sousley, now of Nebraska City, is about to visit several boat-building points on the Ohio, with a view of contracting for the building of a regular fashionable car transfer boat for Nebraska City, where there are already several railroads.

—The Leonidas arrived at Cincinnati from New Orleans on Sunday with a good trip. She reshipped 100 tons sugar and molasses on the Kate Putnam for this port. The Putnam left there on Sunday evening—pilots Hamilton and Henderson.

—The wharfage collections at Evansville during 1869 amounted to $11,970,32, $5,215,63 less than those of Cincinnati during the same time, and $9,029,68 less than Pittsburgh.

—The St. Louis Custom House furnishes the following: According to the present law, a master of a towboat should always be indorsed on the papers of a barge.

—The suit of Henry Ames vs. Jos. S. Nanson, commenced about five years ago, was decided in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Friday, in favor of the defendant.

—The Messenger was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Sunday evening. She has a big trip of sugar and molasses. Pilots—John Stewart and Andy Bunting.

—The Great Republic will load at Cairo for New Orleans, there being too much ice for her to go to St. Louis.

—The Nellie Rogers, contrary to general expectation, reached Cincinnati on Sunday evening all right.

—The Carrie V. Kountz was at Memphis on Sunday.

—The Lorena is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS....B. C. MARTIN, Commander, James C. Drave, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on opening of navigation.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to GRIMERT & PORTER, Agents.
ja3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW....A. ROBINSON, Commander, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports opening of navigation.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, or
ja3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer ELENA DALE....J. M. HARE, Commander, James Melon, Clerk, will leave as announced above, on opening of navigation.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
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LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pelpress' peculiar stand, No. 44 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholes le or retail. All orders filled promptly.

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30 CASKS PEARL ASH IN store and for sale, by
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BUTTER—10 Half bbls prime roll Butter, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most confirmed skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured. His lungs are not allowed to waste to make a cure impossible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases these medicines are equally effective. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, and that it is able to heal a life in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give a vigorous and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve its digestion. For this purpose is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanack, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make the food medicinally serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonic Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are is called to remove obstructions and produce a free flow of healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate constiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove their efficacy of the medicine.

To Consumpt on the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines They relieve the suffering of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients who are nearly in a dying condition have been preserved for many years by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of Consumption, and general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing Dr. J. H. Schenck, Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

de21-d&w

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional maladies are respectfully invited to call for consultation, which will be given free of charge. His experience, for years, has enabled him to perfect remedies of the most efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and lodging apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlets of 100 pages, which will be sent free of charges for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps*. ap2

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FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

None so good. None so pleasant.
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Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubebs Lozenges." de28

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Astor street, New York. my21:y82

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DOMINICK IRMEN, President.
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Patrick Kane,	James Phelan,
Chas. B. Darr,	H. A. Freytogle,
Jno. Jos. Hermann,	Thomas Barnes.
jel:d&8	JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of SAMUEL BIDDLE, dec'd, late of Allegheny City, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all parties having claims against said estate to present them to

C. P. BIDDLE, Administrator,
de29:17 w No. 220 North Avenue.

GUM CLOTHING.

COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
de23 26 and 28 Sixth street.

100 BARRELS CLEVELAND Lime.
100 bbls Tremont Lime.
200 bbls Eastern White Lime.
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, until 12 M., on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, for the transportation of Government troops, military, Government and Indian supplies between the following points, as indicated during the time from March 20, 1870, to October 31, 1870, viz.:

From St. Louis, Mo., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kan., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Leavenworth, Kan., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Omaha, Neb., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Gazette in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the GAZETTE in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the GAZETTE counting room, Fifth avenue.

Still Running.—Notwithstanding the floating ice in the Monongahela river the good and staunch steamboat Elizabeth is running regularly between Pittsburgh and Elizabeth.

John A. Irwin has removed his Book-Bindery from Smithfield street to the GAZETTE building, Fifth avenue, where he is prepared to do all kinds of book-binding and paper ruling.

Coming Out.—A correspondent elsewhere announces that George D. Riddle, Esq., of Allegheny, will be put forward as a candidate for the successorship to Jacob Walter, Esq., as Prothonotary. Major W. B. Cook, and W. H. Glenn, Esq., are also candidates for the position.

Youth's Cabinet.—Such is the title of a very ably edited and carefully prepared little illustrated quarto journal for boys and girls, published in the city by Mr. S. L. Cuthbert, No. 39 Sixth avenue. Parents could not put better reading matter in the hands of their children.

Stock sales, Tuesday evening, January 11, at McIlwaine's Stock Room, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

M. and M. National Bank	67 75
" " "	67 50
Citizens " "	69.50

Chastised His Son.—Wm. Cunningham made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday against Wm. Jeremy for assault and battery. The charge is that Jeremy chastised one of the younger male members of the Cunningham family. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Organization of the Duquesne School Board.—This Board, consisting of Josiah Cohen, George Wilson, John Cuthbert, Florence Kramer, Geo. A. Kirkpatrick and W. B. Hunter, was organized Monday evening by electing Josiah Cohen, President, W. B. Hunter, Secretary, and C. P. Caughey, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Aggravated Case.—Pauline Schmidt alleges her husband, John Smith, of historical fame, struck her in the face and attempted to deprive her of the power of respiration by squeezing her rudely by the throat. For this ungallant action Alderman Koenig, at the instance of Pauline, issued a warrant for the arrest of John for assault and battery.

East End Gas Company.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the East End Gas Company the following officers were elected: President, James K. Kerr; Managers, Thomas Mellon, Joseph Dilworth, Charles W. Batchelor, James S. McCord, Wm. B. Negley; Treasurer, George A. Berry; Secretary, Wm. H. Denniston; Auditors, Richard E. Breed, Wm. J. Johnston.

Fire.—The alarm of fire at nine o'clock last evening, from box seventy-three, was occasioned by the burning of a stable and carpenter shop on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward. The stable was owned by Mr. Feely. Three cows, a horse and wagon in the stable and 70 ft with were burned. The carpenter shop was owned by Mr. George Reynolds. Amount of loss not known.

A Knock Down.—Alderman Bolster had a case of assault and battery before him yesterday. It was caused by a little animated argument between Robert McAdams and John McConley, during which McAdams was knocked down and kicked in the face. The affair was brought to the attention of the Alderman in a legal information, when a warrant for McConley's arrest was issued.

The undersigned, Merchant Tailors, have agreed to close their stores at seven o'clock P. M., (Saturday excepted,) until March 1st, 1870:

Niemann & Aliers,	H. Cappel,
Samuel Williams,	George W. Watts,
H. H. DeArman,	Jacob Diederich,
Ahlers & Bayha,	P. Junghaus,
H. Tiegel,	William J. Fullerton
Henry Meyer,	Henry Cane.
H. Gerding,	

Insurance.—Our readers are referred to a statement elsewhere in these columns of the business and assets of the Enterprise Insurance Company, an infant institution which, under the able management of Mr. J. J. Albetz, the Secretary, and the Board of Directors, all of whom are known for their ability and prudence, is destined to become a favorite in the community, and to class with the most reliable underwriters in the city.

Missing Provisions.—Some hungry individual, a few nights ago, stole a quantity of provisions from the cellar attached to Mr. Thomas Kelly's residence, in the Third ward, Allegheny. Mr. Kelly suspected Mr. Morris Finessy to be the depredator. Acting on the suggestion he made information for larceny before Alderman Taylor. The case was heard but the charge not sustained. Mr. Finessy was discharged and the prosecutor paid the costs.

For the Workhouse.

There is an inmate of the Allegheny lockup, who will probably have an opportunity to-day to do something for the county. He is a young colored man. Last evening he was observed begging in a store on Ohio street. He had a pitiful story to relate. He had just arrived in the city from down the railroad with his brother, who had been severely injured and was then lying in a car at the Federal street depot, awaiting the results of his brothers efforts to procure him transportation to a home in Pittsburgh, for medical attention. The chap received much sympathy and temporal assistance and was about leaving, when the suspicions of the proprietor were aroused. The attention of the police was called to the case. The story was investigated and proved to be false throughout. The chap was then furnished with a cell at the lockup and to-day will go to the workhouse.

East Birmingham Council.

A regular meeting of the East Birmingham Council was held yesterday, Tuesday, January 11th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Before any business was done the Burgess administered the oath of office to Mr. Haberman.

The members present were Messrs. Jones, Miller, Haberman, Larkins and Burgess Schultz.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Miller, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Jones, from the Street Committee, reported that it had put down a crossing on the corner of Page and Carson streets.

A number of bills were read and warrants ordered to be drawn for their amounts.

Mr. Brown, Solicitor of East Birmingham borough, delivered a number of written opinions as follows:

The first opinion was on the liabilities of owners of mines and quarries situated above East Birmingham, in regard to the washing of slack and stones into the borough.

The second opinion was on Edwards alley.

The third opinion was on the right of the borough to collect paving tax, when a statement was not filed within six months after the paving.

The fourth opinion was on the authority of the borough to borrow money.

The fifth opinion was in relation to the authority of the borough to collect wharfage.

Mr. Jones moved that the Solicitor be instructed to draw up an act converting Water street into a wharf. Carried.

Mr. Jones called the attention of the Council to the pond in which the boy was drowned lass week, when

Mr. Wilson moved that Mr. Ormsby, or his agent, be notified to drain the pond or fill it up. Carried.

Mr. Larkins moved that the Street Commissioner be notified to fill up a well on Carey alley, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved that a warrant, amounting to $1,049 44, be drawn in favor of Mr. Keller, on account of paving done. Carried.

Mr. Miller moved that a warrant in favor of the clerk, Mr. Alex. McKee, for $16 50 be drawn. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved that a warrant be drawn in favor of Messrs. Stultzenberg, Rees & Co. for $1,000, on account for paving. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

THE CAMPBELL HOMICIDE.

Testimony Concluded—The Arguments of Counsel and Charge of the Court.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas J. Campbell, indicted for the murder of his wife, previously reported was resumed and the following testimony elicited:

Andrew Moon, sworn—I am an officer of the Mayor's police. I was at the house of the prisoner in November last. I went into the basement kitchen of the house first. There was a lounge in the kitchen, directly in front of the stove close by it. Mrs. Campbell was lying in the basement so close to the stove that I could not pass by without stepping over her body. I went up stairs. There was blood over the floor and near the fire place in one of the rooms was a small pool of blood. There were hand marks of blood on the door. In the right hand room there was a chair with only three legs and the wash bowl was covered with blood. The room was filled with old boxes and other articles. I remained in the house about half an hour. The prisoner was at that time in the lock-up.

Owen Murphy, sworn—Live at Soho bridge, about seventy-five yards from where Campbell lived. Am acquainted with the prisoner. Was in his house on Saturday night before the murder. Pete Wickline, Jim McMinnimin, Pat O'Donnell, Campbell and his wife were there. Campbell came there about the time I did, and he ordered his wife to go up stairs and get the key of the stable. When she started up he followed her, and after they got up to the second floor I heard a scream and heard Mrs. Campbell say "Don't Tom." I went up stairs and she complained that he had beaten her. He said, "Stop your talking or I will cut the belly out of you." I told him that it was a shame to abuse a woman that way. He turned to me and said, "Don't you put in your nebs or I will cut your guts out." I told him not to pull a knife on me. His wife then went down stairs. There was a two gallon jug of whisky up stairs, and Campbell told Wickline to give the boys a drink. Wickline got a glass and gave us all a drink. I remained in the house until about eight o'clock and then went home. Cross-examined—Went home at eight o'clock. I was there on Sunday also. Golden, Moreland, Fricker and others were there. They told me that Campbell was up stairs asleep. There was whisky there and we all had a drink. Mrs. Campbell was cooking some meat on the stove. I left after I had two drinks and went to my boarding house. Went back to the house after dinner, and found Campbell and Fricker there. Campbell told me that his wife was up at Golden's. I stopped but a short time and then left and went up to Golden's. I found Moreland, Mrs. Campbell and others drinking ale. I then went home, and returned to Campbell's house in the evening about half past eight o'clock. I found Mrs. and Mr. Campbell and a little boy there. Campbell gave me fifteen cents and asked me to go for some sticking plaster. I went to the drug store on Fifth avenue and got the plaster. Before I went for the plaster Campbell put Fricker out.

Coroner Clawson, sworn.—The testimony of the Coroner was all relative to the condition of the house the morning after the murder. He also testified that he had a photograph of the corpse taken.

Officer Strain was also examined as to the condition of the house on the morning following the murder.

Captain Graham and Chief of Police Hague, were sworn and examined as to how the prisoner was dressed. A shirt was shown them which they identified as the one worn by Campbell when he was brought to the lock up. The shirt they said was covered with spots of blood.

James S. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, was sworn as to the custody of the shirt. It was given to him by Chief Hague after it was taken off Campbell, and he kept it in his possession until it was brought to Court.

Officer Long, sworn—Am a police officer; assisted in arresting Campbell. The witness was then interrogated as to the size and condition of the rooms. He described the rooms and location of the furniture.

S. B. Alabee, sworn—Am a photographer. Made a stereotype portrait of the deceased. Portrait shown and identified.

Robt. Fowler, sworn—Was formerly a member of the police force. On the morning of the murder went to Campbell's house. Got in through a window. Found Mrs. Campbell lying on the floor between the stove and lounge. Her face was disfigured. Campbell formerly kept a doggery.

Alderman Thomas, sworn—I have known Mr. and Mrs. Campbell for a year or two. About a month before the murder Mr. Campbell came to my office to make information against Campbell for assault and battery. Campbell came a few moments after. She said that Campbell had abused her that morning. Campbell locked the door and wanted me to swear him. He waited to make a statement. She complained that she was bruised and beat up. She said she would not live with him, but would go to her friends in Philadelphia. He accused her of having criminal intimacy with another man. They then went away and in the afternoon she came back. In the morning Campbell said that if he caught her in the places he had found her before he would kill her. She contradicted his statement several times. His statement was that he caught her drinking in a low doggery, and that he had caught her in bed with Mr. ——, of the Fourteenth ward.

Cross-examined—Campbell in his statement swore that he had slipped into the house and caught his wife in bed with Alderman ——— of the Fourteenth ward. She denied the statement or contradicted it several times. Campbell said if he ever caught her again, he would be d——d if he did not hang for her.

The pictures were here submitted in evidence, and examined by the jury.

W. N. Fleming sworn—I am a justice of the peace; live in the Sixth Ward; knew Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; they kept a grocery on Pennsylvania avenue, on the left hand side, about two hundred yards below the court house. Campbell run an express wagon. I did not hear that part of the testimony of Mr. Thomas referring to me. I never had any connection with Mrs. Campbell in any way.

Cross examined.—I was trustee for Mrs. Campbell with her husband's consent. I remember being at Mr. McCarthy's office. I stated I knew a man who had been in bed with Mrs. Campbell, and requested McCarthy not to ask me his name. I was in Campbell's house three or four times, always on business. The witness here detailed a story that had no relevancy to the case. The man referred to when speaking with Mr. McCarthy was Mr. Harvey and not Mr. Fleming.

THE DEFENCE.

After a delay of some considerable time, Mr. McCarthy, one of the defendant's counsel, stated that owing to the fact that the Commonwealth had called all the parties who have any knowledge of the affair, the defence would not call any witnesses, but would comment on the testimony of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Marshal then stated the theory of the defence to the Court, and cited the counsel for the Commonwealth to his authorities which he intended to read to maintain his theory.

John Coyle, Esq., opened the argument on the part of the Commonwealth in a forcible and effective manner.

John C. McCarthy, Esq., followed in behalf of the prisoner, with an able, eloquent and forcible argument, in the course of which he carefully reviewed the evidence in the case, and held that under the testimony, if the jury believed the defendant committed the crime with which he was charged, they could not find him guilty of murder of the first degree.

Mr. Marshall followed for the defense, arguing the case in his usual forcible manner.

District Attorney Pearson, on behalf of the Commonwealth, closed the argument. His address to the jury was forcible and convincing. He held that under the evidence which could be no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and that the facts justified a warranted a verdict of murder in the first degree.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Judge Stowe delivered the charge of the Court to the jury. He read extracts from the charge of Judge Agnew, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Drum, tried at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in November, 1868, for the murder of Daniel Monigan. He reminded the jury of the responsibility resting upon them, and warned them against being influenced by either pity for the prisoner, or the horror of the crime for which he was indicted. The consequences of a verdict of guilty when the result would be death, must have no weight with them, as it was the law and not the jury which inflicted the punishment. The jury did not pronounce the sentence of the law; that belongs to the Court: It is your province to say whether the prisoner has committed the crime which the indictment charges against him; you only find a true verdict.

The law of our State has made wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder a capital crime. Sworn, as we are, to obey that law, we must know no other guide, remembering that the powers that be are ordained of God, and that we needs must be subject to them, not only for the wrath they may invoke, but for our own conscience sake. Then hold the balance firmly, that justice may be done, both to the Commonwealth and to the prisoner; such words as rich and poor, high and low, should have no place in your thoughts. You would not willingly err, but you must endeavor not to err. Search your conscience for the source of every judgment. Let your convictions, carefully and deliberately formed, be such that you may follow them to their foundation, in the hidden depth of the heart, where the Unseen Eye alone can penetrate, and there, in that dread presence, challenge their true sources.

His Honor then defined the crime of murder as laid down in both the common law and in the statutes, and held that in this case the intention of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the act constituted the offence.

Murder of the second degree and manslaughter was also clearly defined by His Honor, after which he reviewed at length the law of evidences.

The charge was one of the most elaborate and able that we have ever heard delivered in this court.

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks the jury retired, and had not agree upon a verdict at a late hour last night.

CITY COUNCILS.

Meeting for the Election of City Officers—The City Printing—Retrenchment and Reform—Safe Custody of Public Funds.

A meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held yesterday (Tuesday) January 11th, 1870, for the purpose of electing city officers for the ensuing year, pursuant to the act of Assembly relating thereto.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Little, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, McEwen, McMahon, McMeal, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Scully, Seeley, Shinton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, White, Wilson, President McAuley and E. S. Morrow, Clerk.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President stated that there was one member who had not yet been sworn in, whereupon Mr. Ahlborn, member elect from the Seventeenth ward, came forward and took the oath of office was administered to him by the President.

The President then stated the object for which the meeting had been called and requested the clerk to notify Common Council that Select Council was ready to meet in joint session for the election of city officers.

Mr. Gross presented a resolution providing that the Presidents of Councils be added to the Finance Committee. Adopted.

TRANSFERS.

The President read a communication from the Controller setting forth that he desired to close the appropriations for the year, and to that end requested Councils to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of appropriations:

From No. 4 Fire Engines and Hose to No. 6 Water Works	567 29
From No. 5 Police to No. 6 Water Works	454 25
" " Contingent Fund to No. 6 Water Works	207 87
From No. 10 Monongahela Wharf to No. 7 Streets	6 67
From No. 11 Allegheny Wharf to No. 7 Streets	26 71
From No. 13 City Property to No. 7 Streets	1,429 09
From No. 18 Finance to No. 7 Streets	1,409 70
" No. 17 Outs auding Warrants to No. 9 Diamond Markets	100 00
From No. 12 Contingent Fund to No. 9 Diamond Mark t	61 73
From No. 13 Contingent Fund to No. 21 Fire Alarm	267 88
From No. 13 Contingent Fund to No. 21 Roads	68 60
From No. 13 Contingent Fund to No. 23 Surveyors	161 42
From No. 18 Finance to No. 23 Surveyors	573 67
Total	$6,344 34

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Accompanying the report was a bill for grading, paving and curbing in front of the Forty-third street Station House, and a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue his certificate to the Mayor for a warrant for the payment of said bill. Certificate not to issue until February 1, 1870.

The bill was read and the resolution adopted.

A communication from the Controller was read by the Chairman, relative to a reduction of business tax of thirty-one firms. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Gross presented a resolution authorizing the stove in the Select Council Chamber moved to the lobby. Adopted.

Mr. Brown presented an ordinance providing for the election of City Printers and the compensation thereof. The ordinance provides that annually on the second Tuesday of January Councils shall meet and elect two daily papers as city printers to do the city printing and that said papers shall receive the sum of $1,000 per year each for the same. The ordinances was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Brown submitted the following resolution:

IN THE SELECT COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that economy in every branch of the public service, faithful and impartial execution of the laws and ordinances of the city and collection of its revenue, and the rigid accountability of every officer and department of the City Government, should be required and enforced; that the salaries and emoluments of city officers should not be increased during the term for which they shall have at the time of their election or appointment, this no gift, allowance or voluntary appropriation of the public money or property, or increase of, or account of alleged insufficiency of salaries, emoluments, compensation or fees added extra service, of officers and employees shall be made, unless it is the prerogative and duty of the Councils to so increase the same, and we are willing that this Council, in advance of the election of city officers for the current year, do hereby pledge ourselves to maintain in the principles herein declared and by our votes and acts, as representatives of the tax-payers and property-holders, to secure in the most economy, efficiency and vigilance in our municipal government.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brown presented the bill of Allen & Dunn for repairing the Dry street sewer and a resolution authorizing its payment. Read and action postponed.

Mr. Gallaher, a resolution providing that the Street Committee shall hereafter be constituted of members of Council from the old city wards, Lawrenceville and the Sixteenth ward, and that the Committee on Roads be composed of members from the new districts.

Mr. Herron moved that the Survey Committee also be composed of members from the new wards.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the matter was referred to the Presidents of Councils.

Council then adjourned to meet in joint session.

Common Council.

There were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Batchelor, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, Fedder, Ferson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Lyons, Mattern, Miller, Moore, Muirhead, Moseley, McCandless, McCloy, Negley, Oliver, H. W. Orr, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seiferth, Seitz, Shidle, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Verner and Tomlinson, President.

Preparatory to the transaction of any business the oath of office was administered by President Tomlinson to Messrs. David Sims and Chas. W. Batchelor, who were not present at the organization of Councils.

THE CITY MONEYS.

Mr. Barton, after reading from an act of Assembly the authority granted Councils for the action proposed, read in place the following ordinance, providing for the safe keeping of the public funds of the city:

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE SAFE KEEPING AND CUSTODY OF THE FUNDS OF THE CITY.

Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,

SEC. 1. That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall, at the first regular meeting, after the passage of this ordinance, go into joint session, and choose, elect and designate three of the Banks or Savings Institutions of this city to be depositories and custodians of the public money or funds of said city, until the first Monday of February, 1871.

SEC. 2. That at the annual session of said Councils hereafter for electing city officers, three of the Banks or Savings Institutions of said city shall be named, elected and designated to be depositories and custodians of the public money or funds of said city for the ensuing year.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Controller of said city, immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, and at least three days at least ten days before the meeting of said joint session of Councils, to advertise for and receive sealed proposals from the banks and savings institutions of said city, setting forth the rate of interest each bank or savings institution will contract and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of said deposits of such public funds or money, the same to be adjusted, stated and paid monthly, and computed upon the average amount of the deposits of each month, and settlement and adjustment to be made by said Controller, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee of said Council.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said Controller to lay said bids before a joint session of said Councils at said session, when the same shall be opened by the President of said joint session, and the Councils shall choose and elect three or three appearing to be the highest and best bidders.

SEC. 5. That the Banks or Savings Institutions, so designated, elected and chosen, shall make, execute and deliver to, and file with, the Controller of said City a Bond, in the penal sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with warrant of Attorney, with at least three sufficient sureties, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of their duties as such public depositories. And that all checks or warrants drawn upon the funds so deposited in said Banks or savings institutions, by authority of law, shall be countersigned by the Finance Committee aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That as soon as the Banks or Savings Institutions so designated as depositories of the funds of said city shall have given bonds as required by this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to deposit all funds in his official custody, or that afterwards come into his official possession in the Banks or savings institutions aforesaid, keeping the amount in each as nearly equal as can be done.

SEC. 7. That the public moneys or funds so on deposit may be drawn by the City Treasurer as required to meet the liabilities of said city, upon warrants or checks drawn by himself and countersigned by the Controller, under such regulations as the said Controller and Finance Committee may from time to time establish.

SEC. 8. [illegible] any such banks or savings institution close its doors at any time during business hours, or fail to pay any warrant drawn upon it by the City Treasurer, countersigned by the Controller, upon the funds so on deposit with said bank or savings institution, when the same is presented at its counter, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer forthwith to report the same to the City Controller, who shall at once cause the official bond of such bank or savings institution, to be entered up in the proper Court of Record, by the City Solicitor, and also to take all forthwith with issued upon the same, and also that said City Controller shall call together and report the same to the Finance Committee, who shall report the same to Councils at their next meeting.

SEC. 9. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Read three times and passed under a suspension of rules. Not acted on in Select branch.

LAID OVER.

At this point the resolution on retrenchment from the Select branch was called up and discussed. Messrs. Batchelor and Hare objected, giving as a reason therefor that an effort would be made to equalize the salaries of the Road and Street Commissioners. The ordinance went over under the rules.

Mr. Hare presented a resolution for the erection of a gas lamp on Spring alley, Fourth ward. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Hare offered an ordinance regulating the salaries of Street and Road Commissioners, and fixing the salary of the Third District Street Commissioner, for 1870, at the same amount as that of the First and Second District Street Commissioners; fixing the salaries of the three Road Commissioners at $1,000 per annum each.

Objection was made to the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules and its final passage. Lost by a vote of 31 to 24, a two-thirds majority being required.

The ordinance accordingly laid over under the rules.

On motion adjourned.

Joint Session.

The Select Council adjourned to meet in the chamber of the Common branch to go into joint session for the purpose of electing city officers to serve the ensuing year. President Tomlinson vacated the chair in favor of President McAuley. The roll was called and the election was ordered *viva voce*.

Mr. Barton called the attention of Councils to a provision in the act of Assembly requiring that each member voting and the person for whom he votes, shall be properly recorded on the minute book. Otherwise the election would be invalid.

President McAuley thought there was no good reason for going through that tedious process unless opposition to any one of the candidates nominated was made. A record of the members present would be kept, and if opposing votes were offered, such would be entered, with the names of persons so voting, on the minute book.

Councils waived the Act of Assembly and proceeded to elect by unanimous vote, with one exception, (Meat Inspector) the following officers, who had previously received the Republican caucus nomination:

City Printer—(English) GAZETTE
City Printer—(German) *Deutsche Freund*.
City Engineer—H. J. Moore.
City Assessor—Thomas H. Phelps.
City Surveyor—Thomas Moore.
Superintendent of Markets—Samuel Kilgore.
Weighmaster—Thomas Moore.
Monongahela Wharfmaster—John Rippey.
Allegheny Wharfmaster—Robert A. Hill.
Chief Engineer—Sam. C. Mackrum.
Inspector of Ashes—J. McMaster King.
Inspector of Provisions—Wm. Rinehart.
Clerk Mayor's Office—Joseph Dilworth.
1st District Commissioner—J. F. Hunter.
2d District Commissioner—Wm. Linderman.
3d District Commissioner—Wm. Wiley.
Assessor of Water Rents—Robert King.
Meter Inspector—Wm. Lindsay.
Superintendent of Water Works—Jos. French.
Building Inspector—R. N. Reed.
Sealer of Weights—Capt. Cooper.
BOARD MEASURERS—First ward, J. Owens; Second ward, James Black; Third ward, Wm. Duff; Fourth ward, W. S. McClure; Fifth ward, Andrew Boyle; Sixth ward, E. A. Willis; Seventh ward, James McMasters; Eighth ward, Hugh Y. Boyce; Ninth ward, Jno. Pollock; Tenth ward, Wm. McGregor; Eleventh ward, M. Donaldson; Twelfth ward, Wm. Clark; Thirteenth ward, Frank Robinson; Fourteenth ward, M. Wilson; Fifteenth ward, Lewis Lowery; Sixteenth ward, Robert Black; Seventeenth ward, John Mc [illegible]; Eighteenth ward, Jno. Mc [illegible]; Nineteenth ward, Jno. Somerville; Twentieth ward, Stewart McKee. Twenty first ward, Pius Roiphen; Twenty-second ward, Samuel Mitchell; Twenty-third ward, Samuel Thompson.

The following are the changes from last year: Jas. L. Forsaith instead of J. H. Nobbs as City Weighmaster; Jas. Moore instead of David Dunseath, Sr., as Clerk of the Markets; Edward Mathews as Street Inspector instead of Kenny Goff; George Linderman as Second District Street Commissioner instead of John D. Holden, and Thomas Lindsey instead of Adam Weaver as Meat Inspector. The offices of Building Inspector, and Third District Street Commissioner are new.

The office of City Job Printer, last year held by A. A. Anderson & Sons, was abolished, and the work will hereafter be awarded by contract.

THE ONLY OPPOSITION.

When Mr. Lindsey was nominated for Meat Inspector, Mr. Rafferty, (Democratic member from the Fifth ward,) nominated Adam Weaver for the position. He said he thought Councils should pause before electing Mr. Lindsey to the important position, inasmuch as he, Mr. L., had been in the business of dealing in putrid meat during the last year. He thought his election would be an improper one, and pushed the nomination of Mr. Weaver. A vote was taken, and Mr. Lindsey was elected by an almost unanimous vote, Mr. Rafferty alone voting in the negative.

On motion, joint session adjourned.

A Grand Musical Entertainment.

Prof. Rohbock gives the musical public a very attractive programme of a vocal and instrumental concert under his own direction, on Thursday evening next, in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, Fourth avenue, for the benefit of the church, and mainly to help in defraying the cost of the new and splendid organ.

Miss Foerster, Miss Annie Wells and Miss Cora Brown, with Messrs. Toerge, Roe and Everson make an array of musical talent not often presented to the Pittsburgh audiences, while the selections have been made with reference not only to the highest professional standard but also to the very best popular effect.

Inasmuch as entertainments of a high musical order are so frequently given under circumstances that prevent many conscientious lovers of good music from enjoying them, the present opportunity is likely to be embraced by a larger audience than this beautiful chapel can comfortably entertain.

For Prothonotary.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce through your very valuable Republican journal that the friends of George R. Riddle, Esq., of Allegheny, will present his name as a candidate for County Prothonotary, to succeed Mr. Walters, the present incumbent. Mr. Riddle although not old in years is an experienced business man, a thorough accountant, a clever, fair dealing and courteous gentleman, and withal an ardent, consistent and faithful Republican and party worker. His record in the Allegheny Council, as a member and as President of the common branch, is an enviable one and reflects to him a large degree of credit, especially as no single act or vote during his long term of office has ever been questioned by the most scrupulous. He will make a most excellent officer if selected for the position named.

ALLEGHENY.

The Continental.

The Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice, fresh and bright since its thorough refitting, is still the centre of attraction for lovers of a dainty, clean and palatable repast. We can see no marvel in the immense patronage which this establishment enjoys when the style in which everything is conducted is considered. Perfectly clean and tidy tables, polite and accommodating waiters and a rich and varied abundance of the best the market in season affords, should certainly attract patrons in large numbers. This is the secret of the great success of the "Continental," which deservedly is one of the most popular institutions of its character in our city. The proprietor, Mr. Holzheimer, understands the wants of the people, and by conducting his restaurant on a liberal scale, meets with that gratifying success which alone attends merit.

Fashionable Clothing.

Mr. W. Hespenheide, No. 50 Sixth street, continues to manufacture men and boys clothing of the latest style and best material, and at popular prices. His large list of patrons gives ample evidence of the satisfactory manner in which he conducts trade. For fine dress goods he has just received a new stock, which cannot be excelled in the city. Business suits are made from material which is warranted to look well and wear well. Of overcoating and heavy goods he has a large and choice assortment which all in need of clothing would do well to examine. It is no trouble to show the goods, and purchasers or others are perfectly welcome to inspect the stock. No. 50 Sixth street.

Youngson's popular confectionary establishment is located corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. Nothing but the best and purest candies and confectionery are prepared or offered for sale there. Ladies and gentlemen will find meals ready at all hours, for their accommodation.

THE LIGHTNING STRIKE.

Up to midnight last night the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company continued out on their strike, and give no signs of "coming down." They are better situated than most classes for maintaining a strike, as each has saved enough money to see him through dark days. Altogether, they are sober, intelligent and industrious, and rank in public estimation as high as any other profession, and we do not marvel at their determination, decorum and decency. They say no harsh things of their former employers, but resolutely adhere to what they conceive to be principle, and swear to starve before they will go back on their brethren of the key and sound board elsewhere. We hope soon to chronicle an adjustment of difficulties. With the San Francisco office rests all the cause of complaint, and we would respectfully suggest that a committee of conference be appointed to adjust the difficulties on a fair and square basis all around.

The Telegraphers' Union received last night the following dispatches:

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Dug Burnett, of San Francisco, an old, well known and reliable telegrapher, in a letter dated January 3d, says: If this reaches you before our difficulty is settled, I wish to say that every means has been taken by those in the city trying to misrepresent us. To repeat most emphatically, we only act against a reduction. We do not sanction a strike for higher wages, although it has been reported by officials out here. "Stand by us" Remember your oath." "Be firm and all will be well." Let every one know what platform we stand on, that of equal rights and justice to all. I had an interview with Gamble and Mumford this evening at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and told them in the name of the operators of the United States that we had assumed a position and would not recede from it.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—We are more determined and fully as confident as when we went out. You may depend upon us. One new member to day.

CHICAGO, January 11—Am posting San Francisco daily. Keep the boys together and success is certainly near. San Francisco papers and letters at hand completely substantiate previous claims and place Jacobs' statements in truth beyond a doubt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—South all out and business for those points refused.

Col. J. D. Egan, whose book, news and literary depot, No. 41 Sixth avenue, has long been regarded as headquarters for selection and bargains, was never more attractive to purchasers than at the present time. His catalogues of standard literary works, large collection of rare foreign and home books, bound volumes of magazines, stationery, legal and epistolary writing papers, envelopes, pens, &c., are very inviting features to those desiring anything in his line.

N. B. Subscriptions are received by Col. Egan at publisher's rates, for all the leading magazines and periodicals and literary newspapers of the country.

A Young Man with weak eyes, stepped into a saloon a few days since and asked for a glass of water, which was immediately handed him. Like many others, he held it up to the sun to see it sparkle; but most unfortunately for him was it that he held it so, for the ale was so brilliant that the reflection was too much for his eyes, and he has been confined to a dark room ever since with inflamation in those invaluable organs. People say that the brilliancy of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale is its only fault, for it is dangerous to weak eyed people. They will drink it, though.

A lot of new and fancy patterns of Queensware have just been added to the stock at the Keystone Pottery Warehouse, No. 563 Liberty street. Messrs. Kier & Co. are continually improving their ware and are always on the lookout for new designs. They have now one of the finest assortments of Queensware and Bristolware ever seen in the city. Purchasers should call at 363 Liberty street.

Day boarding at Burn's restaurant, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, has been reduced to the remarkable low figure of four dollars per week. Taken in connection with the accommodations at this establishment, the price can hardly fail to be satisfactory to the most exacting. In selecting boarding call should be made at Burns.

Keeler's Petroleum Scale, with platform curved to prevent barrels from rolling off, is being patented by J. F. Keeler, 38 Wood street.

Traveling satchels, all varieties, styles and prices at Liebler's, 104 Wood street.

New goods arriving daily at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Shoulder shawls, wool knit hoods and caps, gloves of every description, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Broche and silk scarfs, embroidered sashes, and ribbons, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Ladies' fine linen handkerchiefs and collars at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

The great trunk emporium of the city, Liebler's, 104 Wood street.

Trunks, large and small sizes, at Liebler's 104 Wood street.

Cabas and ladies' traveling cases, at Liebler's 104 Wood street.

DIED:

HOLLIDAY—On Tuesday morning, at one o'clock Mrs. ELIZA HOLLIDAY, in the 48th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Woods Run, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages leave Fairman's Livery Stable, Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, at 9 A. M.

CASH LL—In Baltimore on Saturday, January 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M., DANIE. J. CASHELL, son of Hugh Carroll, of this city, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of C. McCloskey, Esq., corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.
PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing good furnished on the most favorable terms. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES,
UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, respectfully notify the public that they have constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $5 to $100. Coffins prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 424 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furniture at reduced rates. au7

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
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